

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Oberland Trade Report.

VOL. LXVI.]

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BIRTHS.

On November 7th, at Shanghai, to the Rev. and Mrs. GEO. H. SEVILLE, a son.
On November 8th, at Shanghai, the wife of Dr. R. J. MARSHALL, of a daughter.
On November 10th, at Weihaiwei, the wife of HERBERT L. BEER, of a daughter.
On November 11th, at Shanghai, the wife of T. McNIDDER, of a son. (Still-born.)
On November 15th, at Shanghai, the wife of JOHN EILDRETH, Chief Engineer, China Navigation Co. of a daughter.
On November 17th, at Shanghai, the wife of HUGH MACKINNON, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On November 18th, at Shanghai, JOHN RUDLAND and Miss FLORENCE MARY OVERBECK.

DEATHS.

On November 1st, at Singapore, suddenly, CHARLES BELL, of Holzapfel's Compositions Company, Ltd., Newcastle on Tyne.
On November 7th, at Shanghai, NESSIE GOLDMAN, widow of Selig Goldman, aged 64 years.
On November 11th, at Shanghai, EMILY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. S. Pereira. Died of small pox.
On November 11th, at Shanghai, FR. MACHLER, aged 27 years.
On November 11th, at Shanghai, ANNA FRANCISCA, widow of the late E. Markwick.

Hongkong Weekly Press,

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The German Mail of October 23rd arrived per the s.s. Prinz Regent Luitpold, on Sunday, the 24th instant.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

The Japanese rice crop this year is expected to be ten per cent better than the normal.

His Majesty the King of Denmark has been pleased to create Mr. A. Haupt, of Messrs. Melchers and Co., a knight of the Royal Order of Denmark. His many friends in Hongkong will congratulate Mr. Haupt on being made the recipient of this token of His Danish Majesty's appreciation.

Messrs. Erich Georg and Co. have been advised by wire from Shanghai that Langka's Limited have declared a final dividend of Taels 10 per share (making in all Tls. 32½ per share for the current book year) and payable on the 15th proximo. Shares sold in Shanghai on Saturday at Taels 345.

The Shanhaikwan Taotai has petitioned the Viceroy of Chihli that in granting consular title deeds for lands to foreign subjects, a special provision should be inserted to the effect that whenever China requires any portion of land for public purposes the owners must be ready to surrender such land at a price to be determined by the officials. The Foreign Consuls have refused to agree to the insertion of the clause and the matter has been left in the hands of the Waiwupu.

The Waiwupu has received a dispatch from Viceroy Hsi Liang, of the Yunkwei provinces, asking that a demand be made on the French Minister in Peking for the recall of a certain French priest in Yunnan, who has made himself most unpopular with the people there. The Viceroy declares that unless the priest in question leaves the province, there are good fears of a popular movement, in which case it will be difficult to give adequate protection to the priest and his associates.

A case of death by electrocution occurred at Mr. R. Shewan's residence at the Peak on Nov. 15th. It appears that special light fittings had been installed at "Invergie" for an evening which was held some nights ago, and the lighting was done from the basement of the house. A chair coolie who was entering this part stumbled, fell against a live wire and was instantly killed. He was found to be severely burned, and was removed to the mortuary by Detective-Sergeant Murison.

The following is the official report furnished by a station-master on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, of a fatal accident that occurred on October 8.

(1) The death named—was smashed by the engine on 3/10/07.

(2) Has two sons—and—.

(3) The death without ticket.

(4) The death's fault.

(5) The death no relative see.

(6) The death is deaf and blind now cannot say what was.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has, under Section 90 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903. (Ordinance No. 1 of 1903) selected and appointed Kai Lung Wan east cemetery, situated on the east side of the Pokfulam Road at No. 10 bridge, and containing about 53.50 acres, as a sufficient and proper place to be the site of, and to be used as, a cemetery or burial ground for Chinese, from the first day of January, 1908, and it shall from that date, and until further notice, be deemed to be an authorised cemetery.

Messrs E. S. Kadoorie & Co. are in receipt of telegraphic advice from Shanghai, informing them that the Maatschappij tot Mij, Bo-oh-on Landbouwerexploitatie Langkat have declared a final dividend of Tls. 7½, and a bonus of Tl. 2½, per share for account of 1907.

Taotai Lew Yuk Lin who has been Chinese Consul-General at Johannesburg, left that city on September 24th to take up an appointment at the Waiwupu, Peking. Taotai Lew who is a native of Henan-shan, is very well known in Hongkong and Macao where he has many friends who are pleased to hear of his promotion. Previous to his appointment to Johannesburg, he had held the post of Chargé d'Affaires at Brussels, and he was at an earlier date attached to the Chinese Legation in London.

The Emperor of China has received a memorial from Lu Jun-hsiang, President of the Ministry of Civil Appointments, asking for special Imperial recognition of Huang Shih, the mother of Chang Heng-chia, Vice-President of the Ministry of Rites, who has attained her one hundredth birthday anniversary this month (the month of the Empress Dowager's birthday). In recognition of this, he presents the lady with a tablet written by his own hand and further commands the Ministry of Rites to report what other honour should be given the centenarian as required by former precedent.

Inspector Dymond received a report at the Aberdeen Station that a piracy had taken place on the 14th instant about four miles outside Lama Island, in Chinese waters, a fishing boat owner being the victim. This part must have been a good fishing ground, for five days later the man whose craft was pirated returned to the same waters. He had scarcely thrown his net out when the pirates again made their appearance, relieved him of what little money he had and departed with his oars. Eventually the unfortunate fisherman found his way back to Aberdeen, and in consequence of his report Inspector Dymond paid a surprise visit to a house on Lama Island, arrested four men and succeeded in recovering most of the stolen property. The men were charged before his Worship and the case remanded.

He may have been elated at the success of the Shanghai players in the interport tennis match as he wended his way to Shekton-sai early on November 21st, for certainly Tsui Mo was in a jolly humour. He was brought from Shanghai by one of the cricketers to attend him in Hongkong, and on November 20th got permission to take the night off. On his way to the Chinese pleasure haunts he procured an imitation police whistle, and after dining at one of the hotels strolled leisurely up and down the busy thoroughfare until the night was far spent. Then he "got to business." Standing outside of the hotels he would blow shrilly on his whistle, the usual crowd would assemble, and then the police, but no cause for the sounding of the constable's call could be discovered, and after a time the crowd would again disperse, only to rally at another point where the whistle again blew loudly. Tsui kept this practice up for some considerable time, and apparently it amused him immensely. Eventually, however, he was captured by one of the lukongs who had been responding to duty's call and trying to find the caller. He was removed to No. 7 Station, and on November 21st appeared before Mr. C.D. Melbourne at the Police Court on a charge of disorderly behaviour. He had to pay a fine of \$5.

CHINESE ARISTOCRATS AND PLEBEIANS.

(Daily Press, November 16th.)

The announcement that was recently made to the effect that the EMPRESS DOWAGER had taken advice of her Counsellors as to the desirability of removing some of the distinctive marks which have singled out those of Manchu birth from the Chinese, would appear at first sight to be encouraging as indicating a desire to remove at least one of the most obvious causes of discontent in China, the feeling, namely, that the country is governed by a foreign Dynasty. The idea seems to have been seized that the time has come for something of *rapprochement* between the Manchu and the Chinese races; and that the Imperial Dynasty is not in reality strengthened by making it an entirely exclusive *caste*. Among other things it was stated that the notion has been mooted of making the daughters of some of the higher class Chinese eligible for marriage into the Imperial family—a step which would certainly be an amount of liberalism on the part of the Chinese which would be ahead of what is found in some of the most advanced monarchies in Europe. This particular idea seems so contrary to the general trend of Chinese thought, that the statement must be accepted with great reservation. At the same time this is not a sufficient reason for concluding that the other parts of the reported discussion may not have taken place as stated, or that, in one form or another, the desirability of doing away with the privileges and outward distinctions, which mark off the Manchus from the Chinese, has not taken place. The subject at all events must have been pressed upon imperial consideration with much force by recent events. There can be no question that the necessity for some kind of reform is at last being felt at head quarters, and that it is recognised that some changes must be introduced to bring the system of government more in harmony with the wishes of the people. An anti-dynastic cry has always been a strong weapon in the hands of all revolutionary parties in China; and anything which will detract from the force of this means of exciting rebellion would be clearly an advantage, provided that the sacredness of the Imperial rule in the popular eye can still be preserved. This, at all events, is probably beginning to be recognised, but it is another question whether it will be possible to carry it out, seeing the strong class influence that will be brought to bear against any reform in this direction. The position in fact is very much the same as that of the Tsar of Russia in respect to privileges of the Grand Dukes and higher nobility in that country. However liberally disposed the Tsar himself may be, he is met with a dead weight of opposition on the part of those whose privileges may be interfered with. What has always occurred in such cases in Europe, may be taken as certain to arise in China, as human nature in these respects is the same all over the world. At the same time there is reason to hope from many indications there have been of late, that the old ideas of Imperial exclusiveness have become materially modified; and if this course be carefully adhered to, an important step will have been taken towards modifying and ultimately doing away with the standing discontent which has proved the source of so much trouble in the Celestial Empire. The idea of excluding the EMPEROR almost, if not entirely, from popular views has become at least to some degrees modified, probably from seeing that a different course in Japan does not detract from the reverence

with which the people at large regard the Mikado; and, if such a change is introduced in China at head quarters it will no doubt be imitated by the viceroys and other officials in the provinces, and much will be done to do away with the feeling that there is an impossible gulf between the commonalty and the governing and upper classes, and the way to reform in a political direction will be greatly facilitated by such an advance in social relations. How far the discussions on the subject, as reported, are an accurate statement of what has occurred, is of course open to some question, but it may be safely concluded that the subject has been mooted in some form at head quarters, and this is, in itself, an encouraging feature. Time was when the idea of the governing classes yielding of their own motion even in the smallest degree, to the wishes of the profane vulgar, would be scouted at head quarters as absurd.

CHINESE GAMMON.

(Daily Press, November 18th.)

Although only too well known to be the most plausible people in the world, there are none who command more ready credence to their utterances than the Chinese. In what way they contrive to secure this confidence is, to use the diction fashionable in the present day, a very interesting psychological study, or, to adopt that of a few years back it is a very striking illustration of the force of "humbug generally." In whatever light the subtle power may be regarded—whether as "personal magnetism" or as simple "gammon"—there can be no doubt that the Chinaman possesses it in an eminent degree, and that with its aid he is able to influence not only the careless and credulous but many persons of accurate observation and high general intelligence. Probably the chief element in this power is a certain delicate and covert flattery—an art in which our celestial friends pre-eminently excel. A Chinaman of anything like education or parts, always contrives to convey the impression to the person he desires to influence that that particular individual commands his very highest consideration. He is far too refined to indicate this by vulgar expressions of admiration—but, by deferential bearing and respectful assent, he gradually instils into the mind of his hearer that he considers him a very superior person and one to whom he can speak with perfect freedom, confidence and sincerity. At all events, by this and other like arts, there is no doubt that the Chinaman contrives to get himself believed when other men would be listened to with prudent reservation, and have their assertions received with—at the very least—the proverbial grain of salt.

An illustration of the manner in which this power is exerted upon Europeans of marked intelligence and culture is given in the report which Lord WILLIAM CECIL, who was sent out to China as a delegate to study the religious movements going on in China, recently gave in the *Times*. He mentions that MONSEIGNEUR JARLIN of Peking stated to him that a Chinese gentleman had asserted that "Before 1900 every Chinaman was convinced that he was superior to a European; after 1900 he is convinced that he is inferior." It is a pity that the exact Chinese words used by the Chinese gentleman are not given, as the dictum is capable of being stated in that language in a pretty piece of antithesis which probably tickled the good Catholic Father, and helped him first to believe the statement and next to retail it to the wondering Lord WILLIAM CECIL. The cause

of the alleged change of view is said to be the occupation of Peking at the time of the Boxer rising and what naturally occurs to those who know something of the history of political events in China, is why this wonderful discovery as to the superiority of Europeans, was not made when Peking was occupied by the Allies in 1860, which was a very much more startling illustration of the "superiority" of foreign nations than that of 1900. So far from the Chinese having recognised superiority on the part of European nations, we all know that they have persistently warmed themselves with the idea that there was no inherent superiority in the foreigner, even in purely material power or knowledge; and that the Chinese, if they could only get hold of the weapons and learn a few of his tricks would be able to show themselves vastly his superior in consequence of their higher mental culture and abilities, and this has in reality always been the attitude of the Chinese mind and, in the main, remains its attitude to the present day. The Chinaman believes that there are a few things in the way of physical science that he may with advantage learn from the foreigner, and that the result will necessarily be that he will become as superior to him physically as, in his opinion, he always has been and always will be mentally. In this idea he is no little strengthened by recent events in Japan, which country, he has always regarded as in every way inferior to his own. If, by adopting foreign "methods" Japan has risen to the position she occupies, what might not China attain by the same process? The argument *a fortiori* is perfectly clear to his mind; but unfortunately he is apt to overlook the difficulties which lie in the way of the initial step. Before foreign "methods," as the Chinese choose to designate them, can be adopted, China has to attain something of the political *morale* which characterises European nations, which was possessed to a large extent by Japan, but in which China is conspicuously lacking. When Japan entered into her forward career she was thoroughly united, and a spirit of patriotism pervaded the whole nation, which made it possible to introduce the necessary reforms. It is at this point that China has now to begin—and the task is undoubtedly no easy one, and must be a work of many years. It is idle to suppose that some sudden change will do away with the long standing defects of Chinese administration, and reform in this direction must be a preliminary to her adopting foreign methods with any real advantage to herself. The recognition of this fact must be the first stage of any effective awakening on the part of China, and it is to this point that she must, if she is in earnest, direct her energies. Unless this be done, she will only awake from one dream, to fall into another.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Hotel, Ltd., Yokohama, was held at the hotel on Nov. 5th and the special resolution which was passed unanimously, on the 21st ult. was confirmed unanimously. This resolution provides for an increase of the capital of the company to Y.1,000,000 by the creation of preference shares to the amount of Y.500,000 with cumulative right to dividends at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. It provides also for an issue of debentures to the amount of Y.800,000 at seven per cent. per annum to be secured by pledge of the whole property as it will be when the new buildings are completed and furnished. The preference shares will be issued before building operations are begun, and the debentures later as the reconstruction goes on. The total cost of the new hotel ready for guests is to be Y.1,300,000.

DEARER BREAD.

(Daily Press, November 19th.)

What would the English-speaking peoples do without their periodical and popular "scare"? One is tempted to the conclusion that their journals have discovered a "long felt want," and that they are merely catering for a species of magazine and newspaper readers' literary dram-drinks. It is perhaps stimulating to them to find their favourite penny-a-liner quoting men like Sir WILLIAM CROOKES or Professor SYLVANUS THOMPSON, to the effect that "the day when our daily bread supply will cease is not far distant." This is the latest variant on the ever popular theme of anticipated trouble. The end of the world is a conception already too stale to provoke the desired thrill; even the cooling and congealing of the sun has been prophesied too often; the failure of the coal supply is good for an annual airing; but best of all, because latest of all, the imminent failure of our wheat supply is a trump card. The recent rise in the price of wheat has caused it to be trotted out in most of the prints received by recent mails, and as typical of the rest we may quote the *Review of Reviews*, which says:—

"The wheat-growing area of the world, we are apt to forget, is strictly limited in extent, for wheat will only grow in temperate countries. The present production of the wheat-growing lands is sufficient to provide bread for 666,000,000 people. The mouths to be filled already number 585,000,000. We are therefore, dangerously nearing the food limit. As bread-eaters have been increasing at double the rate of the area of wheat under cultivation, the day when we shall starve cannot be far removed. At present it is the white races, the wheat-eaters, who dominate the world. What will be their fate when wheat fails? Will their heritage pass to the eaters of rice, the food of the yellow peoples of the earth? This is an alarming prospect which should stimulate the white wheat-eating races to energetic efforts to increase the yield of wheat per acre."

This very ingeniously gives a Yellow Peril flavour to the up-to-date scare. What has provoked the latter? A small increase in the price of an already very cheap staple, and the said increase is due, not necessarily to inevitable shortage of supply, but to the elements of speculation and panic in the commercialism that specially deals with the commodity. If we cared to take the scare-head attitude toward the subject, we would sooner suggest that the race is likely to die out before its wheat supply need do so. But neither is quite so near the stage of dissolution as all that. A month ago, when oatmeal was quoted twopence a pound, dock biscuits twopence halfpenny, and beefsteak a shilling, white bread was only a penny to threehalfpence a pound. The highest and best product of the grain grower, miller and baker was in a position to stand an increase of cost to the consumer, and this increase will stimulate production and tend to adjust matters automatically once more. It is true the population of the United Kingdom has increased by fifty per cent in the last three decades, and that its production of wheat has in the same period dropped from fifty per cent of the amount consumed to about twenty per cent. This was not inevitable. There is still the land. It was not worked out. There are acres and acres still which, where wheat growing is concerned, may be counted as virgin soil. Nor does it need the fiscal experiments of Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN to increase the output. The stuff could and can be imported so cheaply, under free trade, that it simply was not worth growing at home, and the people turned to more profitable work. The in-

vention of the self-binding harvester, which copes with the crops of vast areas abroad, and of leviathan cargo-ships, which can bring in one trip as much wheat as an average English county used to produce in a year, made bread, comparatively speaking, "as cheap as matches." People have been getting it at a very little over cost, because of the exploitation of the large virgin plains where, by the way, the yield per acre is only about half that obtained by the English cultivator—from eight to twenty bushels against over thirty bushels. At present the potential production is practically unlimited; it is not that which affects the price, but vice versa. Freightage, by sea at least, is at a minimum, so that was not an essential factor in the recent rise. It is the middlemen gamblers who do it, and they can only do hurt up to a certain point. The effect of their manipulations is to stimulate or depress the producers' activity. In spite of them, however, the production will follow demand. It overtook it before, and the home producers had to retire from the business, because, simply speaking, bread had become too cheap. It is even now a long way off being too dear.

A NOTABLE MISSION.

(Daily Press, November 20th.)

The arrival in Japan of Mr. LEMIEUX of Ottawa, announced in one of our recent telegrams from our Tokyo correspondent, is an event of considerable significance to more colonies than Canada, though to Hongkong, as a Crown Colony, it does not hold out any special reason of congratulation or for hope. The official position of Mr. LEMIEUX at home was that of Postmaster-General of Canada, but his present position in Japan is that of Envoy Extraordinary from the Canadian Government. He is in Tokyo for the purpose of negotiating a settlement of the difficulty regarding Japanese immigration in the Dominion. Apparently he is in a position to ignore His Britannic Majesty's resident representative, Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD, and to deal direct with the Japanese Foreign Office. As the *Times* put it, when his imminent departure was announced, he did not go to Japan "as a Canadian envoy of the Imperial Government," but as "an Imperial envoy of the Canadian Government," a distinction embodying a great deal of difference. The incident marks the stage to which Colonial administration has advanced on its progress towards a system tending more than any other to Imperial unity. Hard and fast federation is not, as experience has proved, the best or most durable arrangement, and the policy of leading-strings too tightly held has evidently been dropped. Canada's demand that its power be recognised to control the negotiation of such treaties as exclusively or principally affect its own territory is now granted, it only tacitly. Until the present occasion, the Imperial Government has not conceded such power except in what may be called petty cases, affairs not Imperially important, as the subject matter of Mr. LEMIEUX's mission is. Canadian Ministers, acting in conjunction with the British Ambassador at the foreign capital of the country concerned, have negotiated a few commercial treaties with European Powers. There was for instance, the recent Convention between Canada and France. In dealing with the Government of the United States, with whom a long series of negotiations was naturally inevitable, the Canadian Government has been allowed a more or less free hand even in matters affecting undeniably Imperial interests, such as boundaries and

armaments, the presence at the deliberations of a special representative of the Imperial Government having been regarded practically as a mere formality. If ever there was anything tangible in the bogie of Canada throwing in its lot beneath the Stars and Stripes, an apparition which Canadians themselves have laughed at more than any others, this is the way to lay it once for all. The colonials of the Dominion were unlikely to rest content with anything short of real responsibility. They may fairly congratulate themselves now on enjoying that enviable status, when their Premier despatches to a country nowhere near their own borders an official of their own to negotiate directly concerning a detail of policy which may actually be held to involve more important consequences to the Mother Country than it can even to themselves—a detail admittedly of the most awkward ramifications and possibilities. Mr. LEMIEUX is at present the cynosure of the United Kingdom as well as of his own wide land, and London under EDWARD VII. may be said to be watching his progress with an affectionate concern similar perhaps to that it showed in the fourteenth century for the career of the gallant son of the Third EDWARD. It is a distinct feather for colonial caps to find that their King-Emperor may be directly represented at a foreign capital by one of themselves as well as by an emissary sent directly from his own presence.

WOMAN, EAST AND WEST.

(Daily Press, November 21st.)

ONE of the pharisaic complacences with which the white man is fond of illustrating his superiority over the "heathen" relates to the status of woman. His formula is that the respect paid to women is an unfailing gauge of a nation's civilization. In China and Japan, he proclaims, woman does not yet occupy the pedestal of her white sister. Ergo, China and Japan are to that extent uncivilized. The missionary lately has been expressing especial concern for the education and emancipation of woman in these parts. It should do the white man no harm to consider and ponder the question more seriously; to take less for granted; and to ask himself whether it is always advisable in the interests of true knowledge to criticise the manners and customs of a foreign country from the point of view of the manners and customs—particularly the taken-for-granted manners and customs—of his own. There are educated and enlightened Chinese, by no means to be dubbed mere re-actionaries, who in this matter hold that the missionaries might do worse than let well alone. In Japan it seems indisputable that they have done worse by not letting well alone. The "new woman" of Japan has lost charm, and has not improved her status, by acting on the suggestion of the modelers. In China we have yet to see the results of the "reform;" but when they do appear, we do not expect either the men or women of China will be found to have benefited. There is neither space nor necessity for an extended comparison of the status of womanhood East and West, but a rapid review of several points usually raised will show that the differences exist chiefly in name only. After centuries of "respect," and generations of education, we find Occidental women still dissatisfied: still, like Oliver Twist, asking for more. His own womenfolk therefore prick the bubble of the white man's boast that his treatment of them places him on a higher

level of culture and civilization. Some quite recent legislation of his has brought her up nearer to his own level of civic liberty, but she is a long way still from the pedestal his idealists claim for her, from the status he pretends, to the heathen, that she occupies. Like the Oriental, he permits her to do manual labour; and his vaunted chivalry towards the sex still makes queer distinctions between his maiden-aunt and his housemaid. The people from whom he adopted, or should we say adapted, most of his creed-sanctioned ethica, still make of woman more of a chattel than do the Chinese, though these latter approach nearer than the Japanese do to the Crosland ideal of keeping woman in a hutch at the bottom of the garden. In Japan they have an ancient and wholly admirable code of ethics for their women, which cannot be improved upon by Christendom, not even if we include the well known Pauline maxims on the subject. If that code has failed to keep the women of Japan well and happy, it has been the fault of the men of Japan; and the would-be emancipators should confine their energies to reforming the men. Indeed, examination and reflection would probably show that this applies to most countries. For all women, it has been remarked, the most important syllable of emancipation is the second. A Japanese lady remarked not long ago that England is a country of bad wives, and Japan of bad husbands. This was a result of her reading and observation: she was one of the earliest results of emancipatory training. Lad Cook on the other hand has written very plainly her conviction that the men of Christendom are polygamists in heart and fact. The Law rather confirms this, as it affects divorce. A wife may be put away for unfaithfulness, but she cannot divorce her husband for that alone. There are dozens of proofs that the white man vis-à-vis the yellow is in much the same relation as that of the Pot for the Kettle; but it is needlessly harrowing to drag them all out. Only the meddlers threaten to compel it. It is impossible to live very long among Chinese without discovering that their womenfolk do not need all the pity that the sentimentalists have to offer. The unemancipated Chinawoman, like the rest of her sex, has a tongue, and the usual ten arguments. Every reformer who goes in for emancipating Oriental ladies should be obliged to marry one of his first productions: if this sounds vindictive, we cannot help it. If Tophet has depths for schismatics, it ought to have deeper for well-meaning meddlers. The Oriental gentleman does not work his Adam's-apple over Music-Hall maudlinisms about Mother, but he nevertheless contrives to show, to pay, that woman a very great deal of deference and respect. He does not go to the theatre to laugh at epigrams and innuendoes having reference to conjugal infidelity. If such ever figures in his stage-plays, be sure it has a grim accompaniment of bloody sword or poison cup. What is this reverence and chivalry for and towards woman on which the white man plumes himself? Why is it? What quality in woman demands and calls it forth? In the ultimate analysis, is it not chiefly her weakness; and should the really civilized man not comport himself similarly to all weaker than himself, irrespective of sex? Surely a gentleman is one who is gentle, not only to women, but to children, animals, and all who are weaker, less robust than himself. They were uncivilized men who used to do their courting with a club, but the Chinese and Japanese are not accused of

any such barbarism, even by those who are so anxious to improve the status of their women. At the worst, they like their wives to stay at home and look after the house and the children. Not so very uncivilized that, one would think. If it is to be judged by his real attitude and conduct towards woman, the white man may at once stop bragging of his superior civilization. There is not really in this connection more than a toss-up of difference between East and West. Call the next witness—Woman, Herself.

SOCIALISTS AND BEER.

(Daily Press, November 22nd.)

It appears from the Radical papers that the present Government is to have its hands forced in the coming year, in the matter of Old Age Pensions. They tell us that there is absolute unity in the ranks of Liberals, Labour members, and Socialists, non-Union as well as Trades Union men, and that it is their intention to demand in the very next session—opening, as our London correspondent has telegraphed, on January 28th—a free State pension as the civic right of every aged citizen. All over the country meetings are being organized to "voice the national purpose," and it would seem that even the side of conservatism is showing signs of resignation to the inevitable. Lord Avebury in a letter to the *Times* is reported to have admitted that "enactment can no longer be avoided," although he still hopes to see the agitators content with something less than "a system of pensions, universal, non-contributory, and entirely apart from the Poor Law." If the thing has got to that far stage, it will seem very little use to argue about it, although the Lord knows what mischief may not be wrought by this radical measure. The influence of this experiment upon the national character is unlikely to be known to any but posterity, and we hope future generations will not arise to call our modern demagogues something other than blessed. Of course it may have no permanent ill-effects at all, but only a temporary embarrassment of present financial, commercial, and labour conditions. There is one point, however, which should be constantly rubbed into the hare-brains of these communistic aspirants, and that is that civic rights involve civic responsibilities. If every aged citizen has to be maintained as of right by the State, it is obvious that every young citizen has the duty of helping to maintain the State. Yet how many of these clamourers recognize the corollary of what they call their civic right? How many of these mob meetings, which are unanimously to yell "aye" to the pension proposition, would not yell "no" as promptly to a proposal of universal service, or conscription? As the socialistic idea develops, the dupes of the demagogue will discover that no utopia is possible without bitters as well as sweets. The idea of universal pensions leads irresistibly to universal service. They may think only of the wages, and not of the work (a quite likely diagnosis of their mental condition) but the two things are inseparable. The Socialism which is to replace the present individualism cannot stop where they choose; it must evolve, and like the mills of the gods it will grind them till they feel exceeding small. It will be a harder taskmaster than any they have known. If they are now chastised with whips, under it they will feel scorpion blows. Their very potations will be limited. They will be put "on allowance" in the matter of beer. This is an argument which the political

agents at Home should not lose sight of. As for the poor, dreaming fools, they claim pity rather than censure, for they know not what they do.

A MERE LAPUS LINGUÆ.

(Daily Press, November 23rd.)

As we have frequently expressed admiration at the reticence of Japanese statesmen and the moderate and careful utterances of publicists in that empire, we cannot afford to ignore a recent alleged utterance by Count OKUMA, about which the foreign papers in Japan have been writing very strongly. Count OKUMA, who, by the way, holds no official position, and who has attained the age of second indiscretion, was addressing the Kobe Chamber of Commerce. The translators seem to agree that he spoke to the following effect:

"The three hundred millions of India who were oppressed by Europeans were looking for protection of Japan from the oppression of Europe. Indians were fomenting an agitation for the boycott of European goods and if the Japanese failed to avail themselves of the opportunity and to go to India at the present moment, they were disappointing the Indian people. If they refused to take what was sent by heaven, they would be punished accordingly. From ancient times India had been full of treasure. Alexander the Great brought back with him 400 camel-loads of treasure from India. So did the Mohammedans. Now the Indians were inviting the Japanese to come and trade with them and they were losing a grand opportunity if they hesitated to go. The Japanese could no longer live without earning money by doing business abroad, so that Japanese business men were entitled to demand the protection of the State in the matter of trade within certain limits, and they owed a corresponding debt to the State and must advance and discharge their duties to the full, otherwise the finances of Japan could not be maintained. The Japanese nation was now placed in a dilemma as to whether taxation should be increased further, or the national expenditure curtailed, as a means for filling up the deficit of about Yen 100,000,000 which was threatened in the next budget. A rat driven to bay bites the cat, as a proverb had it; the time had arrived for the Japanese to pluck up their spirit and act."

Knowing what we do of the Japanese press, we are not altogether trustful of either its reporters or translators. Public speeches are frequently *Daily-Mailed* there, if not wilfully garbled, and few of the translators have the all-round intelligence necessary to do strict justice to the matters they attempt to render from one tongue into another. Taking the whole context, and refusing to dwell on the naughty passage quoted it seems evident that Count OKUMA was looking at the matter from a purely business point of view—no very heinous offence. If the Chinese were suddenly to organize a boycott of Japanese goods, we would not think it wrong to urge British merchants to seize the favourable opportunity to enlarge their turnover—that is, if we thought they needed such unnecessary advice. That is where Count OKUMA's almost senile folly peeps out. If India just now is offering a more favourable market for Japanese salesmen, they surely did not have to wait to find that out from Count OKUMA. Assuming, as we fairly may, however, that he did say all attributed to him, there is really no occasion to get excitable over it. It is not his first indiscretion. An extra amount of indulgence has to be shown towards the very young and the very old. Count OKUMA is 69 years old counting by birthdays, but far older counting by his condition. It is a long while since his services as a Government official were dispensed with, and his subsequent career as a cabinet minister and party leader was full

of disappointments. He has never been out of Japan, and his real place is pottering about among his beloved plants and flowers. His views on India can at best rest on no better foundation than his acquaintance with young *babu* students in Tokyo, whom, with their Chinese prototypes, we have had opportunity of studying at close quarters, and cannot recommend as political guides to anybody, not even to simple-minded old patriots like Count OKUMA. Even there, however, there is no adequate explanation of his false step, for the Count on one occasion advised an audience of Indian visitors that the wisest course for Indian patriots to pursue is to be moderate and try to make the best out of the British supremacy, which he considered to be essential to the welfare and ordered progress of their country. He knows, and all his sounder and more experienced colleagues and countrymen are agreed on the point, that Britain's strong hand is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of order and tranquility in India and that without it what progress India has already made would be instantly lost. There is no pan-asiatic peril, no bad faith of this sort anywhere in Japan, and it seems clear to us that Count OKUMA found himself in the awkward position of one who is expected to say something. The garrulous old gentleman opened his mouth, and straightway put his foot in it. Briefly, our summing up must be that, if he did say what he is said to have said, and especially if he meant to say it, it was very improper, but that it doesn't matter. In any case, apart from the ordinary folly of age, his utterances are not important, and can never fairly be used to blacken the character of our allies. Great Britain does not want to be judged by KEIR HARDIE. N'est-ce pas?

TABLEAUX VIVANTS AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

The attendance at the Theatre on Nov. 18th to witness the Tableaux Vivants was not large enough to warrant the expectation that the Restoration Fund of Winchester Cathedral and the Funds of the North Eastern Hospital for Children (London) will benefit to any appreciable extent as a result. But the Tableaux were well worth seeing, being cleverly and most artistically arranged reflecting the highest praise on all responsible for their production and especially on Mrs. Somerset Playne by whom they were arranged. The Tableaux included reproductions of famous pictures by Lord Leighton, E. A. Abbey, Marcus Stone, Val Prinsep and others. Other pictures illustrated songs which were sung, such as "The Miller and the Maid," "My Old Dutch," "To-morrow will be Friday," "Tit for Tat," and "Twickenham Ferry."

Mrs. Mackay and Mr. Leefe figured in "A Passing Cloud," Mrs. Wait and Mr. Daniel in "The Miller and the Maid," Mrs. Somerset Playne in "At the Golden Gate," Mrs. Marcus Stone in "An Old Garden," Mrs. Belilios and Mr. Somerset Playne in "My Old Dutch," Miss Wilkinson, Mr. Tratman, and Mr. Worcester in "Her Mother's Voice," Miss Master, Mr. Satterthwaite and Mr. Reginald Master in "The Game of Life," Messrs. Leefe, Daniel, Worcester and Tratman in "To-morrow will be Friday," Mrs. Marcus Slade, Mrs. Wait, Mrs. Mackay, Miss M. Berkeley and Miss Layton in "Lazily, Drowsily," Mr. and Mrs. Somerset Playne in "Wedded," Mr. and Mrs. Looker and Mr. Daniel in "Oh, Mistress mine, where are you roaming?"; Miss Alice Berkeley and Mr. Leefe in "Tit for Tat"; Mrs. Marcus Slade and Miss Master in "The First Love Letter"; Miss Layton and the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., in "Twickenham Ferry"; Mrs. Slade, Miss Master and Miss Wilkinson in "The Three Graces"; Mr. Somerset Playne, Mr. Worcester and Mr. Tratman in "Three Disgraces" and Mrs. Looker in "Britannia."

The vocalists were Mrs. Belilios, Mrs. Beck, Mr. Moore and Mr. Carruthers; the instrumentalists being Mrs. Cochrane at the piano, M. Koenig, cello, and Mr. Wolf, violin. Dr. Belilios arranged the musical portion of the programme, and to Mrs. May belongs the credit of the undertaking as a whole.

There were repeated calls from the stalls for Mrs. Somerset Playne when the curtain fell on the final tableaux, but Mrs. Playne being anxious not to miss the last tram did not make an appearance; Mr. Playne making acknowledgements and excuse on her behalf.

H.E. the Governor and Lady Lugard were present.

GRAND MASONIC CONCERT.

The decorations in the Theatre Royal on November 19th were superb, the performers were of the best that Hongkong boasts, and the house was a bumper one, so that the efforts for the sake of sweet charity will realise a very substantial sum. Besides being under the patronage of H. E. the Governor and Lady Lugard the concert was held under the auspices of the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China E. C. of which Right Worshipful Brother Sir Paul Chater is District Grand Master; and under the auspices of the District Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry of which Right Worshipful Brother Dr. G. P. Jordan is District Grand Master. Both Grand Masters were in attendance, and masons generally rallied to assist in a cause which with them always comes before others. The curtain was rung up to a full house and Mr. Frank Austin was the first to appear before the footlights. His rendering of "Up in the Saddle" was admirable, and found favour with the audience. Skillful step and perfect time are the requisites to make successful an Irish Jig. Miss Ella Rowe who gave this dance, was not deficient in these, and when she had concluded her jig, there was an emphatic demand for more, which she gracefully supplied. Mrs. Belilios' soprano solo "L'été" was a charming item, which she followed with "In my Garden" in response to a recall. When the renewed applause had ceased, Mrs. J. Cochrane followed with the piano solo "Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 7" by Liszt. Musicians only could speak of the beauty of this lady's playing; but there were many there that night, and the silence which accompanied the solo was broken by one loud burst of applause at the finish, which was prolonged until Mrs. Cochrane again made her appearance and obliged with another delightful solo. Mrs. A. G. Gordon's splendid contralto voice was heard to advantage in the solo "Life," and the encore song "Because." Here the curtain dropped, rising shortly afterwards on a Hongkong bachelors' mess, which afforded the spectators fifteen minutes of real amusement. Up-to-date jokes were fired off, the chit was worked in and even the Shanghai cricketers. But with all their joking the mess paid the visitors a very pretty compliment, toasting them before the crowded house which cheered and cheered again.

The second part of the programme opened with a sword dance by Lieut. Fraser, R.A.M.C., who stepped to the piping of Mr. R. Munro. The auditors were so delighted with the performance that a return was demanded, and then the dancer gave the Highland Fling. The soprano solo "Angels guard Thee" was sung sweetly by Mrs. F. Maitland, the audience manifesting their approval and their desire for more, which was gratified. Dr. Belilios then appeared in the rôle of a conjuror, and gave a clever exhibition of slight of hand tricks for about a quarter of an hour, receiving an ovation as he left the stage. Mr. F. Grove then made his appearance, his powerful bass voice being heard to advantage in "The Smithy Song" which was so well rendered that the audience would not be satisfied until they had had another treat. His second song was "Kiaz Charles." Then followed a comic song by Mr. A. S. Cobden, "The girl who didn't know." He kept his hearers in fitful laughter throughout, and of course, was recalled. Last to appear was Mr. H. R. Gegg. He took the boards as "The Whistling Coon," and not only proved an expert whistler but was the

favourite of those who admire a skillful step dance, and after a brilliant exhibition was recalled for another turn.

The accompanists, whose services should not be passed unnoticed, were Mrs. Cochrane, Mrs. Grove, Miss Rowe, Mr. E. J. Chapman, Mr. J. Chalmers and Mr. Geo. Grimble.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, November 15th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

In the matter of *Iu Kai-sing*, alias *Iu Can*, and in the matter of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the delivery up of the body of *Iu Kai-sing* who was committed to jail on a charge of armed robbery in China, pending the decision of H.E. the Governor regarding his surrender. The Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, Attorney General, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell from the Crown Solicitor's Office, appeared to oppose the application.

The Attorney-General informed the Court that he was present under a rule nisi granted by his Lordship calling upon the Superintendent of Victoria Jail to show cause why he should not bring up the body of *Iu Kai-sing* under a writ of *habeas corpus*. The proceedings were instituted under the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889, and in accordance with the usual procedure here in matters of extradition. The Attorney-General read section four of Ordinance 7 of 1839, and said the charge against this man was one of robbery with violence in the Chinese dominion, and the defence set up before the Magistrate was twofold. First of all evidence was called to establish an *alibi*, and the second contention raised by Sir Henry Berkeley was that the offence with which the Chinese Government really sought to charge the prisoner was one of a political character, and consequently the fugitive could not be surrendered under the subsection to which the Attorney-General has just referred. The facts of the case were fully set out in the exhaustive judgment of the learned magistrate.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Not fully set out.

The Attorney-General, proceeding, said he was present to sustain that judgment. He understood his learned friend was going to raise a further point which did not appear to have been dealt with before the magistrate: that was, there was no evidence that the Chinese Government had given an engagement, and that in the absence of such engagement there was no jurisdiction to commit or to retain the fugitive. With regard to that, that point was definitely dealt with by the learned Chief Justice in the case of *Wong-Ka-Chuen* which was decided before your Lordships in July 1906. He contended in any event, that the engagement referred to, which was a condition precedent to the surrender, could only possibly be given after the point had been dealt with in the Court here. Although the course of procedure required the Crown in this case to show cause, as he had already said his position was to sustain the judgment of the learned magistrate, and that being so he thought it would be convenient if Sir Henry Berkeley would proceed with his argument.

Sir Henry Berkeley said the Attorney-General only declared generally that he supported the magistrate's decision, but so far no cause had been shown. He thought it convenient to adopt the course proposed, and he would place before his Lordship the reasons which he submitted should induce, and indeed compel the Court to order the discharge of the prisoner, who was now detained on the committal order of the magistrate. Counsel proposed to give his Lordship shortly the history of the case, and the facts which led to the arrest of the fugitive, and his subsequent committal to await the order of the Governor to be surrendered to the Chinese Government. The first material fact was that in May of this year there was a rising in the Swatow district of the people there against the local administration of the province

That was a fact which Counsel desired his Lordship to bear in mind, as it was part of the basis of the argument which he intended to address to his Lordship. In May, then, there was a rising against the local Government, and during that rising a town called Wongkong was captured by the insurgents and certain arms, ammunition and warlike stores were taken from the official yamen by the rebels. What might be regarded in ordinary circumstances as an act of armed robbery was on that occasion committed. The rebels seized the yamen and took away Government weapons, etc. The next important fact was that among those who were leading the rebels on that occasion was the fugitive before the Court. That fact was abundantly established on the evidence before the magistrate. These facts were all important: the rising, the political disturbance, the revolt against the local Government of the province, and the fact that the prisoner was one of the leaders of that political disturbance. The rising failed for reasons not necessary or material to discuss, the insurgents were dispersed, and the leaders fled. The next material fact to which Counsel desired his Lordship's most careful attention was that on June 20th the authorities offered a reward or the capture of the leaders of this rising. They offered \$2000, he thought, for certain of the leaders, and they offered \$1000, for, among others, the fugitive before the Court. They had it then, that on June 20th there was a reward published in the neighbourhood for \$1000 for the capture of the prisoner. Now, in what capacity did they offer \$1000 for his capture? On June 20th the possession of his body was sought for by the Government Authorities as a leader of rebels, and that only. On June 24th the fugitive was discovered to be in Hongkong, and on that day a requisition was made to the authorities at Hongkong for his apprehension on the charge of armed robbery, and he was apprehended on that day. Counsel pointed out that on the warrant there was no statement of the time, the place or the person, or when or where the robbery was committed, or who was affected by it. There was no statement in that warrant that the fugitive committed the armed robbery at Pingchow as was a long time afterwards alleged. There was no statement on the warrant of any particular person. An open warrant was issued upon which the fugitive was arrested on a charge of armed robbery within the jurisdiction of China. He did not say that this was the only instance in which a warrant had been issued; he did not say that there was any departing from custom in the issuing of this warrant. What he did point out to his Lordship, and what would be obvious to any person on reflection, was that on such open warrant it was possible to put in any time, place and subject subsequently. Such a warrant would not be tolerated for a moment against a British subject in a British Court. What magistrate would issue a warrant of such a nature, and what Court would convict a man upon such a charge, if no evidence was brought as to where and when the robbery was committed until weeks and weeks had elapsed when every possible opportunity was given persons tempted by the reward to come forward and make false allegations against the accused? At the very outset Counsel submitted that they should approach this case with the gravest possible doubt—he would use no stronger word—as to whether or not a grave mistake had not been made in alleging that this man, a man of high character & standing, was guilty of the charge laid against him. They could not approach the case but with a doubt that the Chinese Government had been deceived by witnesses tempted by the reward, who came forward weeks afterwards to fill in the blanks left on an open warrant. It was not, his Lordship would see by the evidence, until July 16th that the two witnesses came to Hongkong from Swatow to prove the case against the fugitive, as having been one of the leaders of a band of armed robbers who, on April 16th, attacked a house in Pingchow and robbed a man. The question at once suggested itself to anyone—Why this delay? Why, if the Chinese Government knew on June 24th that the prisoner was the man who committed the robbery, did they not say so before April 16th?

Why, having regard to the fact that Swatow is within a few hours' steam of Hongkong, the delay? The only legitimate inference, to any man capable of inductive reasoning, was that the armed robbery the Chinese Authorities had in their minds when the man was arrested on June 24th was the robbery of arms and ammunition from the Yamen at Wongkong. It was that they had on their minds; it was that they intended to bring forward against him, but doubtless the authorities on reflection, or on being advised, found that the extradition laws would not permit a man to be surrendered if the offence of armed robbery charged against him was incidental to a rising. The case of Castionni was decisive on that point. The case was a rising in one of the Cantons of the Swiss Republic against the local administration, and in the course of that rising a deliberate act of homicide was committed which appeared a somewhat unnecessary act. The extradition of Castionni was sought, but was refused on the grounds that the killing of a burgomaster was one of the incidents in the rising, and the offence came under the category of that of a political character. That was what would have been set up here, if the evidence brought by the Chinese Government to endeavour to obtain the rendition of this leader, had been to the effect that he led the people to commit a robbery of arms and ammunition from the yamen. Counsel put it to the Court that the authorities in China became subjects of a deception on the part of witnesses from Pingchow, and he further put it that these witnesses were tempted, in the hope of getting \$1000 reward, to come forward and relieve the Government of their difficulty by saying that they knew this man. He was one of fourteen people who at the dead of night went into a house at Pingchow some three or four months ago and committed an armed robbery, and these witnesses were prepared to come to Hongkong and pick him out. They probably said to themselves—"We will have no difficulty; there are already people in Hongkong who know him, and he has been arrested." These two people came to Hongkong, and in due course they appeared before the magistrate. What did they say? They told their story about an armed robbery at midnight on April 16th. One of them, he put it to the Court, slightly exceeded his instructions, and in doing so gave them an index to the whole of his conduct. Not only did he say that the fugitive committed armed robbery, but he said he committed murder. This man, he said, when he led his gang into the house after he had finished robbing the inhabitants, happened to hear his name mentioned by the master and brutally shot and killed him. This witness absolutely said that he told that fact to the Chinese authorities on the night of 16th April. If that was true, would not the Chinese authorities, instead of applying for his extradition on a charge of armed robbery have demanded his surrender on the ground of murder. Murder was one of the subjects for extradition, and surely the Chinese would have demanded his rendition on the superior rather than on the inferior charge. He put it to the Court that this excess of instructions threw such a light on the case as to show where the truth really was. The Chinese Government did not, on June 24th, when they asked for the rendition of this man have the facts which were subsequently put forward through the mouths of these witnesses. What they really had on their minds was the act of taking from the yamen Government property and the act of taking from various people, inhabitants about the place, certain supplies necessary for an army of insurgents. So that there was no aspersion upon the Government of China involved in the granting of a *habeas corpus* by this Court. All that it would amount to would be this: that the Government of China had, subsequently to its requisition, evidence given to it which justified it in proceeding with that requisition, but which evidence the Court did not believe, and therefore would not permit the fugitive to be surrendered up. Before they determined to act they had this information—this false information—laid before them. This deceived them, and in believing in the false information they proceeded with the case thus far. He was not present to admit for one single moment that the Court would be actuated or controlled by a tender regard for

the susceptibilities of any Government. The Court sat simply to administer the law as it found it, and should there appear to be *mal fides* in the case then the Court, in accordance with the traditions of the English bench, would not hesitate for one moment in refusing to surrender the fugitive. Counsel thought that as the case went on his Lordship would have no doubt left up in his mind that whether this man committed the offence of armed robbery on April 16th or not—which they said he did not—the real object of the Chinese Government in sending to get him was not for that robbery, but to get hold of a rebel for whom they offered £1000 reward. Sir Henry quite confidently rested his claim to *habeas corpus* on the grounds he had disclosed. He felt almost confident on the facts before the Court that the Court did not believe the witnesses who pretended to identify the prisoner. They only saw him in circumstances of confusion and terror and in semi-darkness; they did not identify him as being one of the gang. It was quite possible that a house at Pingchow was robbed on the 16th, and it was quite possible that there were fifteen or sixteen robbers there, but the prisoner was not one of them, and his name was not mentioned at the time given to the Chinese authorities. The strong case for the Government was this: here was a man, a teacher in the house robbed and here was the wife of the man who was robbed. Both came forward and identified this man, but the teacher had never seen him before the night of the robbery; on the night of the robbery he heard the master, before he was shot, call the fugitive's name, and then he reported the robbery to the authorities, telling them that In Chan was one of the leaders. That would seem a fairly strong case, but the last statement about the murder would show that the witness was telling a concocted story. He submitted that the witness did not tell the Chinese authorities at that time that the prisoner had committed murder, otherwise it would have been in the charge. For those reasons Counsel submitted that he was entitled to ask for a *habeas corpus* to prevent this man being taken to China on a charge which had not been established against him. In ordinary cases coming before magistrates the Court as a rule did not upset the finding of a magistrate on a question of fact, but in extradition cases the rule was not exactly the same. In this case the magistrate had not, in giving his decision, given his reasons for the conclusion arrived at. Upon the facts as proved the prisoner ought to be discharged because of the slender nature of the evidence brought against him. He ought also to be discharged because of the unworthiness of the male witness' evidence. His Lordship would have in his recollection that this witness deliberately swore falsely before the magistrate. In the course of his examination a doubt arose as to his character. He put himself forward as being a teacher only, but it was suggested that he was really a yamen runner and knew the prisoner well. He came here for the purpose of getting the reward, and concocted part of the story. He would have the magistrate believe, and apparently made the magistrate believe that he was really the literati he said he was. In the course of his examination that man made use of certain words in the Mandarin language. The fact was at once noticed by the interpreter, who called the magistrate's attention to it. The case progressed, and when it came to Counsel's turn he asked this man how it was he spoke in Mandarin, and the witness denied the fact. Counsel wanted to convince the Court that this man was a yamen runner masquerading as a teacher, but unbiassed against the prisoner, and he was only acting from a high sense of duty and justice. When the witness was asked in cross-examination if he spoke Mandarin he said no, and denied that he had spoken in that language to the interpreter. Mr. Nolan's evidence would prove that, however.

His Lordship—He gives three words, two of which are also Cantonese.

Sir Henry Berkeley—And one Mandarin. Proceeding, Counsel said the point was that the man denied having used the words, and therefore he was an unworthy witness. There was evidence to show that In Kai-Shing was

for years a merchant in the Straits Settlements, and he was a man of standing at Johore and the Straits. The presumption was therefore in his favour; it was an unlikely thing that this man was the leader of a gang of robbers. The offence which he admitted was that which any man of high character might be guilty of—the political offence of a reformer. He put it to the Court that this man came before the magistrate with a presumption in his favour which the magistrate had unfairly disregarded. Was such a man, who for years had been a merchant, to be held capable of being an armed robber upon the testimony of such witnesses as appeared before the Police Court? The other witness was an old, semi-blind woman, who might very well believe every word she said, and who naturally, after her husband had been robbed and killed, was anxious that the person who robbed and killed him should be punished; who came with her mind prejudiced at every point, and who could be coached and taught easily by the male witness. The case entirely turned on the evidence of this so called teacher who was alleged to be a yamen runner, and if he in the course of his cross-examination either discredited himself entirely or besmudged himself, then the Court ought not to take the step which was practically sending the fugitive to his death. The Court ought not to send the prisoner back to China except on evidence of a trustworthy character. The witness was unworthy of credit after deliberately and boldly denying in Court that he had used Mandarin words. On the ground of these facts the prisoner ought to be discharged, because he produced before the magistrate what ought to be regarded as conclusive evidence to refute the charge against him. He called two witnesses to prove that at the time he was supposed to be leading a band of armed robbers on April 16th he was in Hongkong, and the account he himself gave on oath, and that of the witnesses he called, was consistent with reason and probability. He stated that he was engaged with others in organising this riot. He had come to Hongkong sometime previously, and was in Hongkong until May. Was that not probable? Must there not have been some preparation for this riot? Was it not much more likely that a man who acknowledged that he was the leader of a riot would be in Hongkong on April 16th preparing for the riot which took place a few weeks afterwards, in May? Was it not more likely that this would be the case, rather than that he would be in Pingchow running over the country and robbing people at night? His story was corroborated by two respectable witnesses, one of whom had been the head foreman in Jardine's Sugar Works for about fifteen years. That evidence was disregarded by the magistrate, who did not even take the trouble to notice it in his judgment, while the evidence of the unworthy witness who perjured himself before the magistrate was accepted. These two witnesses, if they spoke the truth, conclusively showed that the prisoner was not one of those who robbed the house at Swatow. In an extradition case the magistrate ought, on the evidence, to be satisfied of the guilt of the accused. A prima facie case was not sufficient. Counsel asked his Lordship to grant the writ on the facts before him. He submitted that the prisoner must be discharged by the Court. There was no evidence that the Chinese Government had given an engagement, which according to section 4 subsection 3 of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance was a condition precedent to the surrender of the fugitive. There was no inherent prerogative in the sovereign of Great Britain to arrest and send out of the country an alien political offender.

His Lordship—There is statutory power.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Yes, and statutory power must be strictly observed. If there is no power in the executive of England, there cannot possibly be any power here.

The Attorney-General—The Ordinance vests power in the Governor, not in the Court.

Sir Henry Berkeley, continuing, said this was not a question of vesting power in anybody. The subsection did not invest his Lordship with a right to surrender the prisoner. Section 5 said that the surrender should be in manner provided by the Ordinance. The Ordinance provided that under no circumstances

should a fugitive be surrendered unless an engagement had been given. The next point was, what was a political offence? He submitted that the uncontradicted facts respecting the case of the fugitive in leading the people of that district against the town of Wongkong, capturing it, and subsequently engaging in armed conflict with the statute forces of the Government was distinctly a political offence. Here was a man directing a revolt against the administration of the Government of a province in China. The *causa causans* of the rising was immaterial. As a matter of fact it was said by the prisoner to be due to maladministration of the laws of the province. There could be no question of the fact that this was a political disturbance. Counsel concluded his address by asking his Lords to grant a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The Attorney-General stated that Sir Henry Berkeley had asked his Lordship in the event of his being against him upon the point he raised, to reserve it for the consideration of the Full Court, but he thought that reference to the two cases his learned friend had cited would show that he had put a wrong construction upon them. The question whether an engagement was entered into, or whether an arrangement was made prior to *habeas corpus* being granted, was totally irrelevant to the decision arrived at in the two cases quoted. As far as the authorities cited by his learned friend went, there was nothing to say that no engagement should be entered into, except prior to the surrender of the fugitive. He contended that it was purely an executive matter. In the first place the magistrate had to investigate the case in the same way as he would inquire into a crime committed in Hongkong. The defendant now came before his Lordship on an application of *habeas corpus* and that question his Lordship had to decide one way or the other. In the event of his Lordship discharging the rule, the case would then lie with the executive authority to surrender the fugitive, but subject to the requirements of section 4, subsection 3. That was a matter beyond the purview of this Court to decide. It appeared to him on reading subsection 1 of section 4 that the ultimate right to surrender was in the hands of the Governor. As to the questions of fact upon which the magistrate decided the case, he submitted that the question of fact was one for the magistrate, and that the authority which he cited in his judgment stated the position which it was the duty of a magistrate to take upon the question of deciding whether he would commit the defendant or not. The question of fact was one for the magistrate, and one upon which his Lordship would not enter. His learned friend, after arguing on the unsatisfactory evidence put forward by the prosecution, drew a distinction between a man tried in Hongkong and a man tried in China. The law for the purpose of this case drew no distinction whatsoever. The question as to what view a Chinese Court might take of it had nothing to do with the case. He submitted that there was conflicting evidence sufficient to raise in the mind of the Court a strong and probable presumption of guilt. His learned friend drew attention to the fact that the story one of the witnesses told amounted to an allegation of murder. It might be so! Possibly it was so! But the Chinese authorities having regard to the information given that thirteen or fourteen men entered a house that night and committed robbery, might have supposed that there was not sufficient evidence to pick out one particular man and charge him with the offence of murder. At any rate it was not material to the question before the Court. As to whether the prisoner was one of the robbers who raided the house that night, Sir Henry Berkeley relied a great deal on the respectability of his client. At any rate, according to the statement which the fugitive gave before the magistrate, he was a leader of a gang of men seeking to bring about disturbance, and which according to his own showing brought about bloodshed. The Attorney General was not concerned to discuss what his character was, or anything else, but he submitted that it was extremely improbable the prisoner spent his time in Hongkong in the house of two men who were in such a very much inferior position than he. Probably the learned magistrate had that in

his mind when he rejected the evidence of those two men. The Attorney-General submitted to his Lordship that under no circumstances could the disturbance created by the prisoner be described as a political offence within the meaning of the act.

His Lordship reserved his decision.

Monday, November 18th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

UTTERING FORGED NOTES.

Cheng-Yuk-Heung was charged on three indictments of uttering forged notes.

The Hon Mr. W. Rees Davies, Attorney General prosecuted, and the prisoner was undefended.

The jurors empanelled were:—Messrs A. A. H. Milroy (foreman), A. S. Currie, W. Hutchison, J. A. Young, H. P. Jertrum, C. H. W. Kew and T. J. Richards.

The case against the prisoner was that on October 2nd he went to a money changer's shop in Queen's Road and there asked for the rate of Singapore notes. He was told there was a premium of ten dollars. He then presented what purported to be two \$50 notes, issued by the Government of the Straits Settlements and received \$110 in twenty cent pieces. About three hours later it was discovered that the notes were clever forgeries, having been altered, from 10 to 50 dollars. Next day the prisoner called at the shop to change more money and was arrested. On his being searched three genuine unaltered notes were found on him.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty and the prisoner was sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour on each count, sentences to be concurrent.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Action was brought by Chan Sam to recover from Lo Kam of Sassoon's cowshed, Pckfulam the sum of \$200 for malicious prosecution by the defendant on or about the 8th September. Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Crowther Smith (of Messrs. Almada and Smith).

Mr Grist informed the Court that in reply to a request from his friend for particulars, he wrote informing him that the defendant, under a sworn information, had caused the plaintiff to be arrested on the charge of having stolen clothing, jewellery and money to the value of about \$150. The prosecution terminated in the discharge of the defendant. It was brought maliciously and without reasonable or probable grounds.

Chan Sam was called and told his Lordship she lived with the defendant. There was trouble between them early in September in consequence of which the defendant beat her, and she reported the matter to the police. Inquiries were instituted by the Registrar-General, the defendant being with her at his office, where he accused her of stealing three pieces of clothing and some jewellery. The Registrar-General told the defendant that if he did not want the woman he could send her away, but he had provided the clothing and jewellery for her. On September 12th plaintiff was arrested under warrant and charged at the Police Court with stealing a sum of money. When the magistrate heard the case he discharged her.

Cross-examined—Defendant did not give her any jewellery, and there was no jewellery of his that she was in the habit of wearing. Defendant told lies if he said he had three wooden boxes in his room. Plaintiff did not employ a solicitor to defend her in the larceny charge, and was put to no expense.

This concluded the plaintiff's case, and Mr. Smith called for the defence.

Lo Kam, who said the plaintiff was his sweetheart. On September 8th he saw plaintiff wrapping up a parcel of clothing and told her

she was not to go out. A lukong was in the house waiting for her. Defendant attempted to stop plaintiff from leaving the house and she scolded him, and the lukong joined in with her. The rings and bracelets worn by plaintiff were paid for by witness, and she told him she had pawned them for \$30. After leaving plaintiff at the Registrar-General's office defendant returned home with a friend, and found that \$40 had been taken out of his box, and nobody knew it was there except the plaintiff and himself.

Had you any object in swearing that information?—Only to recover my \$40.

Mr. Grist objected. The presumption must be that the defendant was fully aware of the legal consequences, and he was not entitled to give the Court his opinion.

Mr. Smith—I merely wished to show that his motive was to bring the woman to justice.

His Lordship—Do you press the point?

Mr. Smith—No.

After hearing further evidence, his Lordship reserved judgment.

Wednesday, November 20th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

CLAIM FOR MATERIAL SUPPLIED.

The Kwong Chung firm sued the Hung Shing firm to recover \$286.63, balance due for work done and materials supplied. Mr. R. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing for the defendant.

Mr. Master informed the Court that the plaintiffs were a firm of moulders and had had dealings for some considerable time with the defendants, and kept a running account which he believed was rendered monthly. He had agreed with Mr. Kong Sing not to go into the running account, and the case was now confined to the fact as to whether or not \$100 had been paid off the claim, and also whether the sum of \$60 should be allowed by the defendants to the plaintiffs for moulds supplied to them in order to enable them to carry out orders for the defendant firm. The defendants had paid the balance after deducting those two sums—\$126.63—into Court, but the plaintiffs had not accepted it.

After hearing the evidence his Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount paid into Court, and costs up to the date of payment in. He also allowed the defendant's costs from the date of payment in.

A PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

Action was brought by Tsip Kee against the Tai Ping theatre, Cheong Kwe and the partners to recover the sum of \$1000, money lent on November 24th.

Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. A. Jackson (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) for the defendant Ye Ying-wo, one of the alleged partners.

Mr. Harding—As regards the debt of the firm there is no dispute.

Mr. Jackson—But I deny the partnership on behalf of Ye Ying-wo.

Mr. Harding—The only dispute is as regards Mr. Jackson's client. He and Ye Yuk-shang are sued as partners in the firm.

His Lordship—Then it is practically a case of disputed partnership?

Mr. Jackson—At the same time my friend should give formal evidence about the \$1000.

Mr. Harding—I have a promissory note about that.

His Lordship—Is Ye Yuk-shang here?

Mr. Harding—No, my Lord.

Mr. Jackson—He's bolted, I think.

Mr. Harding stated that at the time of the loan of \$1000, what was taken as a promissory note was chopped by the defendant firm on receipt of the money. In effect, according to decisions of the Court, it would not be strictly a promissory note, therefore they sued for money lent. In August 1906 the defendants started this theatre, and it was necessary on the granting of the licence to obtain a surety. The plaintiff was approached by the defendants to become surety, and did. Subsequently the theatre did not pay, as the capital with which they started was not sufficient. Then they applied for this loan from the

plaintiff which he advanced on the acknowledgment before the Court. Mr. Harding would prove that the defendant who was not represented was a partner, and the only question was whether Ye Ying-wo was one. He would prove by the managing partner of the theatre that Ye Ying-wo applied for a \$200 share; that he paid the \$200 and received scrip for his share; and that as a partner in the firm he became entitled to free admission in the theatre, and received one of the permanent tickets of admission which were issued to partners. He also examined the books of the business from time to time, and was present when the firm first started and the plaintiff became surety. He was also present at a subsequent meeting of creditors when the firm became insolvent and arrangements were made to cease business.

Evidence was called, and the hearing adjourned.

Thursday, November 21st.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

RECEIVING ORDER GRANTED.

Re Leung Tang. This application for a receiving order, adjourned from last week owing to the solicitor for the plaintiffs in an action brought by the Russo-Chinese Bank against Leung Tang not being served, was again heard. Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the applicant, and Mr. Daniel (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) represented the Russo-Chinese Bank.

Mr. Harding pointed out that debtor's liabilities were \$3,170, in addition to a disputed debt claim made in connection with the absconder from the Russo-Chinese bank, and that amount was subject to whatever would be recovered from the absconder.

His Lordship—A very small contribution, I expect.

Mr. Harding—I understand he has assets here, and an action has already been commenced against him. Whatever is obtained will necessarily reduce the amount of the claim.

His Lordship—It cannot reduce it by much.

Mr. Harding—I understand there are substantial assets.

Mr. Daniel—That is a statement by my friend only.

Mr. Harding—Mr. Daniel, has no *locus standi* and cannot be heard.

His Lordship—I asked for his attendance and will certainly hear him.

Mr. Daniel—I am instructed by the bank to oppose the receiving order. On the debtor's declaration he admits the debt, but according to his solicitor he does not, and if that is so he is not insolvent. I asked Mr. Harding if he would consent to judgment, but he declined unless we would agree to the bankruptcy and we refused to do that.

His Lordship—Can you show me any grounds for refusing the order?

Mr. Daniel—The debt claim by the bank must be admitted or he is not insolvent. My friend has just said it is a disputed claim.

His Lordship—He has admitted it.

Mr. Harding—I cannot get away from this document.

Mr. Daniel—I would ask your Lordship to refuse the application or adjourn it for a week. We have instructed Counsel (Mr. Slade) but he is ill.

His Lordship—I adjourned it last week for this very purpose, but I cannot again adjourn. The order is granted.

ANOTHER RECEIVING ORDER.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro applied on behalf of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist for a receiving order in the case of Shui Hang-tung *ex parte* Luk H. k. chan. The assets were \$400 worth of stock and \$7000, debts, while the liabilities totalled \$15,600. The order was granted.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

SEQUEL TO A PIRACY.

Ip Tsung-nin brought action against Kwong Tse-king claiming the delivery up of a junk

now lying at Shauiwan, or in the alternative \$1000 damages. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (of Messrs. Denny and Bowley) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) for the defendant.

Mr. Bowley said the plaintiff in the action was a salt fish dealer who had carried on business for a long time at a place called Chak Po in the district of Yungkong, a coastal district between Macao and the island of Hainan. Plaintiff had carried on business on his own account at this place for some six years. He owned two fishing junks which went out on the high seas to catch fish and return with them for him to sell. Six years ago he built the junk now in question, on which he employed a steersman and seven fishermen. Plaintiff also owned a similar junk, which he purchased. Both these junks, in accordance with Chinese custom, bore the same name. On August these two junks set out on a fishing expedition in the afternoon. They sailed all night with fine weather and a light breeze. At about three o'clock on the following morning the steersman of the junk in question was awakened by a noise. He observed a boat lying alongside his junk, heard the firing of guns, and saw a number of strangers aboard his own craft. These pirates, who were armed with swords and firearms, immediately overawed the crew, forced them down into the hold and put down the hatch cover with a weight on top. Then they took possession of the junk and sailed her away. The steersman and crew were kept under hatches for the best part of three days, food and water being handed down to them by the pirates. The piracy occurred on the 18th, and on the evening of the 20th the junk was anchored by the pirates, and the steersman and crew put ashore at what appeared to be an uninhabited part near Sanning. After this the pirates sailed away the junk and their own boat. It took the steersman and crew eight days to get back to Chak Po, and they had to beg food at the different villages they passed. On arrival there they found that the consort junk had returned and reported the piracy to the plaintiff, who reported the matter to the Chinese Authorities and then started off with the steersman to hunt for the stolen junk. He went to Kongmoon and Macao. At a latter port he received certain information which led him to come to Hongkong where he found his junk at anchor in Shauiwan harbour. He reported the matter to the Hongkong Police, they informed the Government and the Government reported the occurrence to the Chinese Authorities in order that the pirates might be searched for and prosecuted. An inspector of police seized the junk at Shauiwan, and found it was claimed by the defendant, who produced a bill of sale for it. Plaintiff then applied for the return of the junk, which was refused, hence the cause of action. According to the Common Law of England, which was in force in Hongkong, the owner of property could not be deprived of it except by lawful means. If he found it in possession of a third party he was entitled by law to seize it and take possession. But the plaintiff did not exercise his right of recapture in this case because it might have led to a breach of the peace.

The case was adjourned.

Friday, November 22nd.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.)

In the matter of In Kai-shing *alias* In Chau, and in the matter of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889.

His Lordship delivered his decision in the case wherein Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*, the granting of which was opposed by the Attorney-General who was instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrill, from the office of the Crown Solicitor.

His Lordship said—The Chinese Government applied for the extradition of one In Kai Shing, *alias* In Chau, (hereinafter referred to as the accused) on a charge of armed robbery within the jurisdiction of China. In due course he was brought before the Magistrate, and after

hearing the evidence, the Magistrate committed the accused to prison (under the provisions of Ordinance seven of 1889, section 10 (Chinese Extradition Ordinance)). On September 16 on an application for that purpose made to this Court a rule nisi was granted. On November 15 the case came before the Court when the Attorney-General appeared to support the decision of the Magistrate, and Sir Henry Berkeley the rule. By arrangement Sir Henry Berkeley proceeded with his argument which he divided into three points. The first of these was that the evidence before the Magistrate did not raise a strong or probable presumption of the guilt of the accused within the meaning of Ordinance 3 of 1890, section 76 (Magistrates' Ordinance). The material words of that section are:—"If in the opinion of the Magistrate such evidence is sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for an indictable offence, or if the evidence given raises a strong or probable presumption of the guilt of the accused then the Magistrate shall by his warrant commit him to prison." The words of section 10 of the Extradition Ordinance are:—"If at the hearing before the Magistrate such evidence is produced as would, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, justify the committal of the fugitive criminal for trial at the Supreme Court, if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in the colony, the Magistrate shall commit him to Victoria Gaol to await the further order of the Governor, but otherwise shall order him to be discharged." In considering this point it will be necessary to review the evidence shortly. There were two witnesses to support the charge and the clearly identified the accused in the garb as having been one of a band of armed robbers who at about 1.30 a.m. on April 17 entered a house in Hayun village, in the Yanping district, province of Kwangtung, China, robbed the occupants and killed the master of the house. A point was made that the charge on which extradition had been applied for should have been murder, but I am only dealing with the facts before me. One of the witnesses also appears from the depositions to have used three words in the Mandarin dialect, whereas in his evidence he stated he did not know that dialect. On the other hand two witnesses were called who declared that the accused had arrived in Hongkong previously to April 17 and only left in May. The case of *Reg. v. Spilsbury* (79 L. T. 211) as to strong or probable presumption of guilt was quoted, and also the case of *Rex v. Zossenhein* (29 Times L.R. 121) as to the duty of the Magistrate to hear evidence as to the defence. In this case however, the Magistrate did hear all the evidence that was produced for the defence and after referring to *Cox v. Coleridge* (1 Barn. and Cress. 37) as to a strong or probable or even conflicting case of guilt, he came to the conclusion that the evidence raised a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused. The next point raised was that there was no evidence that the Chinese Government had given the engagement required by section 4 subsection of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, and that in the absence of such engagement there was no jurisdiction to commit or detain the fugitive. The words of the subsection are as follows:—"A fugitive criminal shall not in any case be surrendered unless an engagement be given by the Chinese Government that he shall not, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to Her Majesty's dominions, be detained or tried in China for any offence committed before his surrender other than the extradition crime on which the surrender is demanded." It may be as well here to cite the corresponding provisions of 33 and 34, Vic., Cap. 52, section 3 subsection 3, as the cases quoted in support of the above last mentioned proposition refer to them. They are:—"A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered to a foreign state unless provision is made by the law of that state or by arrangement that the fugitive criminal shall not, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to Her Majesty's dominions, be detained or tried in that foreign state for any offence committed prior to his surrender other than the extradition crime proved by the facts on which the surrender is granted." The difference is that the local Ordinance

substitutes "engagement" for "provision or arrangement" and omits the words "proved by the facts." It was argued before me on behalf of the accused that the proof of the engagement was a condition precedent to committal or detention. On the other hand it was contended that the question of engagement referred to the Governor alone, and had nothing to do with the Magistrate or with this Court at this stage. It was admitted that the latter view has been specifically held to be the correct one by the present learned Chief Justice of this Colony in the case of *Wong Ka Cheong* (Hongkong L.R., Vol. 1, P.1) but I was asked if I had any doubts on the subject to reserve the point for the consideration of the Full Court. In support of this contention the cases of *in re Bouvier* (42 L.J., Q.B. 17) and of *Alice Woodall* (16 Cox. C.C. 478) were quoted. This point was not raised before the Magistrate and I will deal with it when I deal with the whole case. The last point raised was that the evidence was such as to prove within the meaning of section 4 subsection 1 of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance that the requisition for the surrender of the fugitive was in fact made with a view to punish him for an offence of a political nature. The argument to support this was as follows:—The alleged robbery took place on April 17th and the requisition was not made until June 24th. That is admitted. The accused, however, stated in his evidence that in May 1907 some riot or rising took place at a place called Wongkong in the Yanping district, in consequence of the scarcity of rice, and that the object of the rising was to compel the local mandarins to take some remedial steps, and that battles were fought and the town captured and proclamations issued. He further states that he himself took a prominent part in such rising and that in consequence a reward of \$1,000 was offered for his capture on June 20, and it is suggested that this charge is the outcome of such offer. The evidence of this is his own statement, and the translations of some documents which, in my opinion, ought never to have been admitted as evidence at the Police Court. From this evidence and from the fact that a considerable time elapsed between April 17, the date of the alleged robbery, and June 24, the date of the requisition, it was sought to draw the conclusion that the requisition was originally intended to be for the extradition of the accused in reference to the rising in May, and that such rising constituted a political offence, and that the armed robbery was an afterthought. There is no further evidence on this subject. It should be noted, however, that the accused in his evidence stated the rising was to make the mandarins obey the existing law in China, and that if they had done so there would have been no rising. So it is clear even, if his story was true, that the rising was not against the central government. On this particular point in *re Castioni* (1891, Q.B.D., Vol. 1, 149) was quoted, and on the point in general in *re Meunier* (1894 2Q B., 415) and in *re Arton* (1896, 1 Q.B., 118) were referred to. These are the points that were taken and I will now deal with them. As to the first one I am of opinion that on the evidence before him the Magistrate would have been justified in committing for trial supposing the offence charged had been committed in this colony. It was essentially a case for a jury even after evidence for the defence had been produced, as a probable presumption had been raised, see *Magistrates' Ordinance*, section 76, above referred to and the case of *Cox v. Coleridge*, above cited. With reference to the point as to antecedent proof of engagement the cases of *in re Bouvier* and *re Alice Woodall*, which were much relied on, are not on all fours with this case. In those cases the question turned upon legal provision only, which must almost necessarily have been antecedent. They had nothing to do with the question of arrangement or engagement, which was not decided. See the remarks of Lord Coleridge in *re Alice Woodall* at page 437 where he says:—"I do not go into the question of arrangement (that is the same as engagement in our ordinance) because that may come hereafter although it has not come at present." Therefore those cases are no authority on the construction of the word engagement in our Ordinance. I have therefore to construe section 4, subsection 3, to the best of my ability.

As I entirely agree with the opinion expressed by the learned Chief Justice in *Wong Ka Cheong's* case I do not think there is any necessity for reserving the point. The question of engagement is for the Governor who surrenders. As to the political offence question I do not consider that there is any evidence in support of it worthy of credence, and I may sum up my view of the law so far as this case goes as follows:—I do not think any court of justice will impute unfairness or dishonest conduct (for that is what it would amount to in this case) to any power with which Great Britain has entered into treaty obligations on the practically unsupported statement of the accused himself. Otherwise it seems to me there would be an end to extradition as the accused would only have to say:—"They really want me for a political offence and not for the offence charged." In the cases of *Castioni* and *Meunier* the question turned on whether the offences for which extradition was applied for were political offences or not. Here so far as the case before us is concerned that is not so. As to the American case quoted it was held by the Attorney-General that there was no felony and the facts are different. For these reasons I think the rule should be discharged with costs.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPSTZ (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

LI CHI-CHIN AGAIN.

Another action was added to the many brought against the Tak Li Lung firm. The new claimant was Lun Kwong, and he sought to recover from Li Chi-chin, as a partner in the firm mentioned, the sum of \$738 41. Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner for the defendant. As in former cases, execution was stayed pending appeal.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Judgment was delivered in the case in which Chan Sam sought to recover from Lo Kam the sum of \$200 for malicious prosecution. His Lordship decided that the plaintiff had made out her case, and gave judgment for \$50 and costs. Mr. E. J. Grist was plaintiff's solicitor, and Mr. Crowther Smith appeared for the defendant.

SEQUEL TO A PIRACY.

The case concluded in which Ip Tsung-nin claimed from Kwong Tsu-king the delivery up of a junk now lying at Shauiwan, or in the alternative, \$1000 damages. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (of Messrs. Denny and Bowley) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) for the defendant.

Mr. Grist, in opening the defence, informed the Court that his client had purchased the junk in open market. Everything was done that could be done in order to give the public and anyone who might have an interest in the junk full notice that he intended to purchase it. His friend's broad statement of the law, that wherever a man came across his property he should seize it, was not strictly speaking correct.

His Lordship—There is an exception, but the broad principle is quite true.

Mr. Grist—The broad principle is that he is entitled to get it back after the thief has been prosecuted and convicted.

His Lordship—That is the exception; the broad principle is the other way.

Judgment was reserved.

We understand that the result of the working of the Japan Sugar Refining Company for the half-year just closed continues to be satisfactory, and the company is in a position to pay a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum. Mr. Sakawa, President of the Company, however, thinks it advisable to increase the reserve, and be content with a smaller dividend, as the company has a considerable amount of debentures still standing. The President has accordingly recommended the Board of Directors to pay a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent., placing the surplus so made available to the reserve.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

SHANGHAI'S GOOD SCORE.

HONGKONG OPEN WELL.

On Nov. 16th the only sport in Hongkong was the interport cricket match; all other fixtures had been cancelled in order that the local sporting community might have an opportunity of witnessing the contest between Shanghai and Hongkong. The morning was not a promising one; clouds obscured the sky and towards the tiffin hour rain threatened, but fortunately held off for the day, the slight drizzle which occurred once or twice during the afternoon being insufficient to affect the condition of the pitch, which was in good order. The light during the day, however, was defective. The ground of the Hongkong Cricket Club has always a pretty appearance, and this was enhanced yesterday by the decorations provided in honour of the visitors. Festoons of lanterns circumscribed the ground and bedecked the pavilion. A special stall, draped in red cloth, was erected for the gubernatorial party on that part of the ground near the Hongkong Club, and after the tiffin recess was occupied by H.E. the Governor and Lady Lugard who watched the game with keen interest until stumps were drawn at 5 p.m. Close to this stall was a large matshed provided for members, subscribers, guarantors, their families and lady friends. The general public found ample sitting accommodation in the matshed erected by Messrs. Esbirel and Farmer at the end of the ground near Murray Barracks. This shed was draped with flags and added to beauty of the very pretty picture which the cricket ground presented. The attendance in the morning was not a large one, but after tiffin sitting accommodation was at a premium, and besides the crowd on the ground there was another lined up outside the fence, composed principally of coolies who apparently take a keen interest in the game. Proceedings were considerably enlivened during the afternoon by selections of music played at intervals by the band of the 119th Infantry. The umpires were Lieut. Col. Carter, for Hongkong; and Commander Leatham, R.N., for Shanghai. Messrs. C. R. S. Cooper (Shanghai) and J. Hall (Hongkong) were the scorers.

That the fielding throughout the day was excellent, and both teams gave a good account of themselves. There was very little missed that it was possible to stop, and Harry Hancock as wicket keeper was particularly smart at his work.

The following are the scores:—

SHANGHAI.

FIRST INNINGS.

R. N. Anderson, c and b Irvine.....	1
H. B. Ollerdesen, run out.....	54
W. Rodolph, b Sharpe.....	20
J. K. Brand, b Sharpe.....	0
P. Lambe, b Sharpe.....	13
A. G. H. Carruthers, b Sharpe.....	0
N. L. Sparke, st. H. Hancock b Sharpe.....	2
L. Walker, c Makin, b Sharpe.....	41
D. R. McEuen, b Makin.....	18
A. F. Wheen, l.b.w., b Pearce.....	52
T. Main, not out.....	0
Sundries.....	11

Total212

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Irvine.....	18	3	56	1
Makin.....	13	2	35	1
Sharpe.....	24	4	71	7
Pearce.....	11	2	39	1

HONGKONG.

FIRST INNINGS.

R. Hancock, b Main.....	21
H. R. Makin, b Sparke.....	14
T. E. Pearce, l.b.w., b Carruthers.....	46
H. Hancock, b Sharpe.....	27
W. C. D. Turner, not out.....	20
A. E. Lanning, not out.....	13
Sundries.....	3

Four wickets for144

THE EVENING FETE.

The Fête on the Cricket ground in the evening was one of the best arranged events of the kind ever held in the Colony in connection with Interport Cricket festivals. It was a perfect night for an open-air festival. There was a very large gathering of ladies and gentlemen on the ground after dinner, and a dense crowd of Chinese gathered outside the ground to witness what was taking place within the enclosure.

Illuminated with myriads of coloured lanterns the ground seemed a veritable Fairyland. The railings encircling the green were festooned with them, while from the high trees at the eastern end of the ground lights twinkled like the little stars above. To Mr. J. Barton belongs the credit of the decorations around the ground while the electric illumination of the pavilion and band stand, which was also very effective, was arranged by Lieut. E. W. Isaacson, R.N., the special supply of current being kindly provided by the Hongkong Electric Company Ltd., who also wired up the cinematograph machine by carrying a wire from Murray Road along the trees. Not a breath of wind arose to mar the effect of the illumination and the scene on the ground on Saturday night will live long in the memory of all present.

It was a happy idea to have an open-air cinematographic exhibition. The pictures were exceedingly good and it was evident that the exhibition was highly appreciated. The arrangement for this was made with the proprietors of the cinematograph who have been exhibiting at the Café Weismann for some months past, but they have never since their visit to the Colony had such a large audience as they had on Saturday night, nor a more appreciative one. Fireworks, refreshments and the excellent music of the band of H.M.S. "King Alfred" made up the rest of the programme on the ground.

The day's festival concluded with a supper and dance at the Hongkong Club. On these rare occasions, when ladies are permitted to enter, it is superfluous to remark that the opportunity is not neglected, and the Club after ten o'clock on Saturday night was speedily filled "with fair women and brave men." His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lugard who came down from Mountain Lodge to witness the Fête remained to supper. The reading room had been prepared for the dance and after the supper the Band of the Middlesex Regiment played dance music, and dancing was kept up with great animation until one o'clock.

SECOND DAY.

HONGKONG WIN FIRST INNINGS.

The second day of the interport cricket carnival opened on Nov. 18th in dull threatening weather. The wicket was heavy, the light was bad and the weather conditions promised rain at any moment. But the rain did not come, although the spectators did. They were as numerous and enthusiastic in the result of the contest as on the opening day, and loudly applauded every brilliant feat of batsman, bowler or fielder. H.E. the Governor and Lady Lugard attended in the afternoon, watching the second day's play until stumps were drawn. By courtesy of Admiral Moore the band from H.M.S. *King Alfred* was in attendance during the afternoon and played an excellent programme of music. Play was of the same high standard as on the opening day, and Hongkong were eventually despatched for a total of 261, of which Edwards compiled 60 within the hour, while Lanning put up the respectable score of 58 before succumbing to Main. The local team thus won by 49 in the first innings, Shanghai's total being 212.

The following are the scores and analysis:—

HONGKONG.—First Innings.

R. Hancock, b Main.....	21
H. R. Makin, b Sparke.....	14
T. E. Pearce, l.b.w., b Carruthers.....	46
H. Hancock, b Sparke.....	27
W. C. D. Turner, b Main.....	27
Capt. H. M. Beasley, b Main.....	0
Lt. J. McG. Taylor, c Ollerdesen, b Main.....	2
A. E. Lanning, b Main.....	58
W. Edwards, b Carruthers.....	60
J. Irvine, st. Wheen, b Main.....	3
Corporal Sharpe, not out.....	0
Sundries.....	3

Total261

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. Main.....	27.2	6	74	6
R. N. Anderson.....	16	4	51	1
N. L. Sparke.....	14	2	74	2
A. G. H. Carruthers.....	23	6	40	2
D. R. McEuen.....	3	—	19	—

SHANGHAI.—Second Innings.

H. B. Ollerdesen, b R. Hancock.....	18
R. W. Anderson, b Pearce.....	67
W. Rodolph, st H. Hancock, b Sharpe.....	13
L. Walker, c H. Hancock, b Pearce.....	42

J. K. Brand, not out.....	3
P. Lambe, c Edwards, b Pearce.....	0
D. R. McEuen, st H. Hancock, b Sharpe.....	2
A. F. Wheen, c and b R. Hancock.....	3
A. G. H. Carruthers, b Sharpe.....	1
N. L. Sparke, not out.....	0

Eights wickets for149

THE LAST DAY.

HONGKONG VICTORIOUS.

A blue sky and pleasant sunshine favoured the third and last day of the interport contest, which concluded on November 19th. On all sides it was voted to have been an excellent match, and that interest continued till the finish was manifested by the large and enthusiastic crowd in attendance to witness the final stages of the great game. The ladies, taking advantage of the fine weather, were if anything more numerous than on the previous days, and their pretty costumes and bright coloured parasols enhanced the beauty of the picture which the cricket ground has presented during the last few days. Play yesterday was on the whole slower than it had been on either of the previous occasions, the remaining batsmen for Shanghai playing carefully and taking advantage of only the occasional loose deliveries which came their way. Then Hongkong went in with 136 to make, and the batsmen played a careful game until the win appeared in sight. In fact, the only "slugger" who went in was Harry Hancock and, as on the previous day his stay was short, but while he was there he scored rapidly, and as he left the field his total was marked up as 19. Hongkong won the match by one run and four wickets.

The following are the scores and analysis:—

SHANGHAI.

First innings.....212

SECOND INNINGS.

H. B. Ollerdesen, b R. Hancock.....	18
R. N. Anderson, b Pearce.....	67
W. Rodolph, st H. Hancock, b Sharpe.....	13
L. Walker, c H. Hancock, b Pearce.....	42
J. K. Brand, c Turner, b Sharpe.....	14
P. Lambe, c Edwards, b Pearce.....	0
D. R. McEuen, st H. Hancock, b Sharpe.....	2
A. F. Wheen, c and b R. Hancock.....	3
A. G. H. Carruthers, b Sharpe.....	1
N. L. Sparke, not out.....	21
T. Main, run out.....	0
Extras.....	4

Total397

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Main.....	10.5	2	36	4
Carruthers.....	18	8	41	—
Sparke.....	12	3	24	2
Anderson.....	4	—	27	—

HONGKONG.

First innings.....261

SECOND INNINGS.

T. E. Pearce, c Anderson, b Sparke.....	23
R. Hancock, c Brand, b Main.....	48
H. R. Makin, b Sparke.....	4
W. C. R. Turner, c Anderson, b Main.....	22
H. Hancock, c Anderson, b Main.....	19
A. P. Lanning, not out.....	9
Edwards, c Lambe, b Main.....	0
Captain Beasley, not out.....	1
Extras.....	9

Total398

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Hancock.....	25	8	43	2
T. E. Pearce.....	19	6	48	3
H. R. Makin.....	7	2	20	—
Corp. Sharpe.....	16.2	2	37	4
J. Irvine.....	6	1	10	—
Capt. Beasley.....	4	0	23	—

INTERPORT TENNIS.

THE DOUBLE MATCH.

One of the best games of double tennis that has ever been seen in Hongkong, even including the memorable matches between the Brothers Hancock and Beasley and White, and the latter pair and Pinckney and R. Hancock, was the match played for interport honours on Nov. 19th. Captain H. M. Beasley and Lieut. T. A. Whyte represented Hongkong, while the players for Shanghai were Messrs. A. G. H. Carruthers and H. De Voss. The conditions for a win were the best out of five sets. Beasley had the opening service and Hongkong won the first game, though the server gave one double fault, and deuce was called once. Shanghai won the next game, two—love, De Voss serving and Beasley losing three of the points. The third

and fourth games also went to Shanghai. In the fourth Beasley's smashing was unproductive, and the strong driving of the Shanghai Champion (De Voss) beat the local players. In the next game, Beasley's service, Hongkong won. Carruthers put two into the net and a cross drive from De Voss going out of the court, they each took alternate games until 5-4 was called with De Voss to serve. In this there were two splendid rallies, the volleying of De Voss and Beasley being especially good, while Whyte and Carruthers also showed to advantage. Beasley tried to return a light volley, but the ball just touched the top of the net fell back, and the Shanghai-landers won the first set, 6 to 4. Hongkong took a lead in the second, one-love, but the next two games were credited to Shanghai. In the third Whyte scored with several of his well-known cross court drives, and remarkably fine play was shown by De Voss whose driving from the rear was really splendid, his length being excellent. The Hongkong players brought the scores level in the fourth game, but the visitors drew two ahead before the local representatives secured another game. From De Voss' service in the eighth game Hongkong won, again bringing the scores level. Whyte lost his service after very hard fighting, deuce being called twice; Carruthers then lost his service after an uphill fight, deuce being called three times. Splendid net play by Whyte in the eleventh game put the local men ahead, and with a game to the good they faced De Voss' service. Forty-fifteen was called in favour of Hongkong, and a suppressed "Oh!" burst from the spectators as Whyte failed to return an easy ball. Beasley put the net out and Whyte again failed, bringing the scores to deuce. A double fault by De Voss gave them a chance again, and they ran out winning the second set, 7-5.

The third set was very short, the Shanghai representatives playing extremely well, while the local players seemed to misunderstand each other on several occasions, and either both would rush at a ball thereby leaving the rest of the court open, or the one man would leave the opportunity to the other, and thus the point would be lost. The second game only was won by the Hongkong men, Shanghai winning the set by 6-1.

Alternate games were won on the fourth set up to five all, when Hongkong for the first time took the lead, 6-5. At 30 all in the next game Beasley misjudged a ball thinking it was going out, thus giving the Shanghai players an easy point. They won the game and also the set, Carruthers making a very good cross court drive. Whyte won his service and drew level, but Shanghai went ahead on Carruthers' service, Hongkong's representatives only scoring one point. Beasley took a love game, the back-hand play of Whyte being exceptionally good, while the driving of De Voss, which characterised his play throughout, was a little erratic. This player again lost his service and the next game Hongkong won, though at one time it stood 40-15 in favour of the visitors.

The fifth and final set started in much the same fashion as the previous one, alternate games being won up to three all, Beasley and Whyte both having failed at service. A sterling fight was witnessed in the seventh game, but after deuce was called twice the men from Shanghai won. Beasley lost his service in the eighth game, and Shanghai ran out with six games to three. In the last game Carruthers got back a very fine return from one of Whyte's shots, and in trying to clear a drive from De Voss, Whyte put the ball in the net and thus ended the match. What made the Shanghai players win a more praiseworthy one was the fact that Carruthers had been bowling in the cricket match all day, and therefore was not as fresh as the man against whom he was pitted.

The contest of the singles took place the following day between H. De Voss (Shanghai) and H. Hancock (Hongkong) the former winning by 3 sets to one.

A *Daily Press* telegram dated Tokyo, November 21st, said:—The armoured cruiser *Ibuki* of 14,000 tons has been launched at Kure. Her keel was laid in May, so a record has been established for rapidity in construction.

ENTHRONEMENT OF BISHOP LANDER.

The ceremonial for the enthronement of the Right Reverend Gerard Heath Lander as Lord Bishop of Victoria took place at St. John's Cathedral on November 23rd in the presence of a large congregation. The order of the ceremonial was as published in our issue of Saturday, and among those present to witness it were Commodore Stokes, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Engineer-Captain J. Fielder, the Revs. T. W. Pearce, J. Genaher, J. H. Vommel, Messrs. R. Packham, R. T. D. Sayle, J. Graham and A. Sheffield. The Bishop, attended by his chaplain and the Rev. J. A. Bunbury, left St. Paul's College at three o'clock arriving at the Cathedral ten minutes after the hour. On his arrival at the Cathedral the procession, which was in waiting, moved slowly up the nave, singing as a processional hymn "The Church's one Foundation."

Then the Bishop took the fald stool and presented to the Archdeacon of Hongkong and the Chaplain of the Cathedral the letters commendatory of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Pro-Chancellor read the letters, and then Archdeacon Banister received them and acknowledged the Rt. Rev. Gerard Heath Lander as the Church's lawful bishop.

The Bishop was next conducted to the Episcopal Throne by the Rev. F. T. Johnson and requested the prayers of the congregation. After this evensong was continued, and the choir sang the anthem "I will wash my hands in innocency."

His Lordship then exhorted his flock to prayer as follows:—"Ye shall pray for Christ's holy Catholic Church, that is for the whole congregation of Christian people dispersed throughout the whole world; and herein I require you most especially to pray for His Most Excellent Majesty, our Sovereign Lord King Edward, Defender of the Faith, and Supreme Governor, in all his dominions, over all persons in all causes; also for our gracious Queen Alexandra, George, Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family. Ye shall also pray for His Excellency the Governor of this Colony. Ye shall also pray for the Ministers of God's holy word and sacraments, as well archbishops, bishops—especially the bishop of this diocese—and other pastors and curates. Ye shall also pray for the King's most honourable Council, and for all the nobility and magistrates, that all these in their several callings may serve truly to the glory of God, and the edifying and well governing of his people, remembering the account that they must make and for the whole commons of the realm, that they may live in the true faith and fear of God. Finally let us praise God for all those which are departed out of this life in the faith of Christ, and pray unto God that we may have grace to direct our lives after their good example; that this life ended, we may be made partakers with them of the glorious resurrection in the life everlasting."

This prayer was followed by a hymn, and then the Lord Bishop preached his first sermon in Hongkong. Taking his text from the first book of Corinthians, the third chapter and the second verse, the preacher said that all along the centuries the church was attacked, sometimes by learned leaders sometimes by the ignorant populace. Yet how came it that it always stood so firmly? he secret was disclosed in the words of the hymn they had been singing:—"The Church's one Foundation is Jesus Christ our Lord." The speaker then referred to the Eastern pioneers who had gone before. He recalled Francis Xavier's heroic attempt to lay the Christian foundation in this land. The centenary reminded him of Robert Morrison's fruitful toils and the chain of noble lives linking his time with our own. Neither would he forget the four previous occupants of the Cathedral chair. George Smith was one of the very first churchmen to minister in China, and for upwards of 20 years the pioneer bishop of a diocese which comprised the whole of China and Japan. The wider outlook of his successor, Dr. Alford, had come to be more and more appreciated by missionary societies. Early in this present year there passed to his rest—in a good old age—John Shaw Burdon, whose 23 years' episcopate was marked by ceaseless activity. Even after his resignation of the

Bishopric, he returned to China to work for the cause so dear to his heart. But most fresh in the reverent memory of all present was his immediate predecessor, whose manly piety, ripe wisdom, faithful testimony and earnest labour had indeed laid a foundation that would make the upbuilding of the Church of Christ in this important Colony and vast diocese possible as never before. His tragic death, together with his student's and thousands of the Chinese race for whom he had spent 30 years of his noble life, had spoken with trumpet voice to the whole Church of God throughout the world—and those present needed no reminder of it. While it was true that the permanent memorials of Bishop Hoare consisted of many snuffed lives and saved souls, it was only fitting that a lesser memorial such as the proposed stained-glass window for yonder transept should bear witness to posterity of our reverent love for his memory. He was encouraged by the knowledge that many prayed that the right man would be appointed to succeed him, and subsequently they had prayed that he might be endued with the right spirit. They craved, above all things, a continuance of prayerful intercession that he might wisely enter into the labours of those that had gone before. He also asked for his congregation's patient forbearance. He was likely to make mistakes. But they would reflect that the man who made no mistakes seldom made anything else. He could not long please everybody; but they would remember that his business was to try to please the great head of the Church. After all, the real duty of every one was not to do what he preferred, or what others thought he ought to do; but what he honestly believed was God's will. Unless the builders worked according to the architect's plan their labour was in vain. The Christian Church in Hongkong and South China was destined to consist of many different elements, English and Chinese, foreign and native, military and naval, commercial and professional, clerical and lay, leisured and labouring, cultured and colic. All were necessary, and all were made of one blood, and all were redeemed by one Saviour. He was comforted by the thought that his predecessors were different types of men. He knew they would not expect him to try to make himself an imitation of any of them. He should be sure to fail. He had not their peculiar gifts, their technical knowledge, or their special training. God did not ask him to be a John Burdon or a Joseph Hoare—but to be himself. However he might admire them and however unworthy he might be to follow them, he was at least determined to build upon the same foundation and to seek the same spirit. Neither need any present try to imitate other workers, however successful they might be, but each would best serve the cause by being himself and bringing into the Church of Christ the unique force of his own personality. It was not essential for Christian unity that we should all work in the same way, or hold the same views but it was that we should build on the same foundation. In the Apostolic Church there were unfortunate divisions and factions. St. Paul did not discuss the merits of any party, but led them all back to the first principles and to the grand basis which unites men—the one foundation, Jesus Christ. In proportion as they would be united to Him they would be united to one another. In Him diverse races and individuals could meet and harmonise, and on that foundation each would best attain its full power and utility. To some it might seem difficult for a Church consisting partly of European and partly of Asiatic to be a really united harmonious Church—for they were often reminded "East is East and West is West," and it was impossible to Europeanise the Asiatic or Orientalize the British. True, but happily there was no need to try. Each brought into the Catholic Church that which the Divine Architect saw was necessary for its completeness; and whilst European remained to the end European, and Asiatic, Asiatic, on the one foundation there might be—there would be—indeed there was already—the truest unity and the best harmony.

The impressive ceremony closed with the benediction.

DARING ROBBERY AT BEACONS-FIELD ARCADE.

Three Chinese are said to have been in the gang, and the shop they broke into was situated in a part of the city where it might have been thought robbers would have feared to attempt an entrance. The shop burgled, No. 9, Beaconsfield Arcade, is an Egyptian tobacco store, and is almost opposite the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, round which a policeman patrols night and day. The robbery occurred early on Sunday morning, and apparently the gang had been planning it for sometime. They evidently started operations when the constable on duty at the bank was patrolling the Des Vaux Road section of his beat, otherwise he must have seen and heard them. It would appear that one of the robbers was borne shoulder high by his fellows, and succeeded in prizing a window open with a chisel. In forcing this open he knocked down a large tin can, which must have made considerable noise, but not sufficient to turn the three Chinese away from the booty which loomed so near. One of the men climbed through the window he had opened, and must have been in the shop sometime, for he appears to have examined the different brands in stock carefully, and taken away nothing but the best. His attention apparently was first bestowed on the cash drawer, and from this he extracted upwards of \$200. Then there are signs that he had been tampering with the safe which contained \$2000 at the time. The tools at his command however, fortunately for the proprietors, were insufficient to force this, and the robber then turned his attention in another direction. He selected the best amber cigar and cigarette holders he could find, also the best cigars and cigarettes, and passed a goodly supply of these out to his partners, with which the three made good their escape. Detectives were called into the shop early on November 24th, but the only clue they could discover was an exceptionally large footprint on a table on which the thief must have been standing; while outside the shop, secreted in one of the verandah pillars, was a small chisel. The Chinese who keeps the shop next door reported that he saw three natives standing outside the tobacconist shop about 2 a.m., but he did not see them break into the shop, neither did he hear the noise made by the tin which fell. It is estimated that the robbers have got clear with goods and money to the value of \$500.

MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DISAPPOINTED HOPES.

One month has passed since the great Chinese festival was held, but when we look about for the signs of that increase of trade and commerce which the Government expected to ensue from the large influx of people into the Colony, we seek in vain. Business, indeed, seems to be going from bad to worse, and even the Chinese are much disheartened.

THE COLONY'S SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The monopoly of the San-piu and Pa-cap-piu lotteries has been let for the sum of \$127,000 per annum.

It is currently reported, and I believe the report is not without good foundation, that a Chinaman has made an offer to the Government of a sum of \$20,000 per annum for a monopoly of the "houses of ill fame" in the City. It is most sincerely to be hoped that H. E. Senhor Azevedo Continho will not blot the fair fame of his Governorship by giving any countenance whatever to the proposal. *Facilis descensus Averni!* Surely the Colony has enough already to be ashamed of when we glance at the list of its sources of revenue, the bulk of the Government revenue being derived from the vice of gambling—in a priest-ridden city too! To entertain such a proposal as that now reported to have been made to the Government would be an everlasting reproach and a perpetual shame.

DROWNED IN THE BISHOP'S WELL.

A cook was drowned in the well of the kitchen at the Bishop's residence on Saturday night. The body was recovered a few hours later.

EVOLUTION OF HONGKONG.

[Written for the Daily Press.]

(Continued from last week.)

VIII.

It is not necessary to enter into any details as to the weary negotiations interrupted occasionally by petty warlike operations that succeeded. Suffice it to say that in the summer of 1841, a powerful fleet went up under command of Admiral the Honourable George Elliott and Captain Elliott, who had been appointed joint plenipotentiaries to the North, where after a little preliminary brush at Amoy, they occupied Chusan, and then entered the Gulf of Pechili. Here they were received in the most polite manner by Kishen, the viceroy of the province, who succeeded in persuading them that negotiations could be carried on with greater comfort, and were more likely to be successful, at Canton. Then plenipotentiaries accordingly returned as they had come, stopping on the road at Chusan, where meanwhile a regular government had been established. Here they were met by the viceroy of Nanking, when a temporary truce was arranged, suspending hostilities and arranging that Kishen himself would conduct negotiations for a peace at Canton on their arrival, they meanwhile continuing in occupation of Chusan. Commissioner Lin was at the same time deprived of his rank as Commissioner, and his predecessor Tang, who had been acting a double part, was degraded from his immediate position as viceroy of Minche, while Lin, was retained for the present in the position of acting viceroy of the Liang Kwang.

Towards the latter part of the year 1840 Kishen arrived at Canton; but found obstacles of every sort thrown in his way by the local officials instigated largely by the two worthies Lin and Tang, and negotiations made no progress, till on the 6th January 1841, Capt. Elliott, now sole plenipotentiary owing to the departure from illness of the Admiral, sent an ultimatum stating that unless some definite basis of agreement were come to by the next morning he would take possession at once of the forts at the entrance of the Bogue. A fight ensued, and after a struggle of an hour and a half, which convinced Kishen of the uselessness of further resistance, they were entered.

Kishen's proposals, as became the man, were eminently reasonable. He offered to hand over Hongkong to the British in perpetuity as a place for conducting their trade, to pay for the opium surrendered, and that in future the officers of the two Powers should meet on terms of equality; these formed the basis of a definite agreement a few days after arrived at, and were the ground work of the scene we have sketched out at the beginning of this notice.

But Kishen's acts did not meet the approbation of the Emperor, who refused to ratify his cession of Hongkong, or hear of British officials being received on terms of equality with his own; and peremptory orders were sent which, degrading Kishen from his high office, ordered him to recommence hostilities. By a curious coincidence these orders arrived on the very day that had been appointed between the plenipotentiaries for the discussion of the details as to the reopening of the trade at Canton. Kishen received Elliott as before with all dignity and politeness, but there plainly was something on his mind that he did not wish to mention; to enable him to come to a definite arrangement on some points regarding which differences of opinion had arisen a respite of ten days was granted by Captain Elliott, and the two parted, to all appearance, on the same friendly terms as before. Elliott noticed however, that strange preparations for some hostile measure were being taken all along the route, and shortly after his arrival at Macao the truth came out, and a few days after hostilities again commenced.

It is hardly fair to blame personally Kishen for the want of faith in all this; indeed he had no other course. His entire work was frustrated, and he himself degraded, and eventually sent into banishment. He had been clear-headed enough to see at once the situation, and understand that China, as she was, could not make a stand for a single day against the power of England. He had therefore set himself to

minimise the concessions he agreed to make, there was nothing about opening additional ports, and as to the cession of Hongkong it was only as a station for residence from which trade might be indeed carried on as at Macao, or in the old factories under the East India Company, but where duties were to be regularly collected in the name of the Emperor as overlord. He was wise enough to see that there could be no question about paying for the opium taken by violence and destroyed.

Curiously, too, a despatch from Lord Palmerston defining his requirements with which Elliott's were entirely at variance crossed the latter's report on its way home; so the hasty agreement of Chuenpee was negative on both sides, and all that remained of it was that British troops were actually in possession of Hongkong, though on what terms remained unsettled for more than a year. There was not necessarily ill-faith on one side or the other; on the Chinese side, the Emperor, though plainly warned by Kishen, who had all the instinct of a statesman, as well as a soldier, misled by the clamour of a set of unorthodox parasites, determined to strike another blow for his prerogative; while the English having in fair fight forced the enemy to surrender at discretion could hardly be expected to be content with the same terms that they were willing to accept at the beginning of the struggle. From the commencement every effort was made by the British officers in command to spare life, and confine the destruction of property within as narrow limits as possible, and in no case to wantonly destroy private property. The result was that while all deplored the loss of life on the part of the innocent Chinese soldiers and seamen, who had been forced into a hopeless struggle, there was through the entire war not a single instance of useless destruction of life or property to be deplored.

Kishen, though from the beginning he saw and pointed out to his master the hopelessness of the struggle, never allowed this to appear to his subordinates, but did his best to inspire the rest with his own determination to make as good a defence as was possible; and it has been a source of satisfaction since that all gave their lives willingly in the cause, hopeless as it must have seemed to the leaders, and after a little while to the rank and file. Kishen, himself met with but scant reward at the hands of his imperial master, on whose memory his treatment of his too faithful servant must bring everlasting disgrace; he was recalled to Peking to stand his trial for treachery; was deprived of all his offices, stripped of his property, and banished to the wilds of the New Dominion.

Meanwhile the war dragged on. Canton was attacked and was in the power of the British Plenipotentiary; when, to the astonishment of everyone, he accepted a ransom and withdrew his troops, *re infecta*; then for some reason the fleet went on a wild goose chase up north. The island of Kulung was captured and Amoy threatened, and the fleet moved on to Chusan, and Tinghai was again captured and occupied in force. But a great change in the personal of the British force of occupancy was made by the removal of Captain Elliott whose weak amiability had more than anything else forced on a state of war. Sir Henry Pottinger, Major General in the H. E. I. Co's service, was on the 15th May appointed Sole Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of Trade in China, and on the 9th August arrived before Canton.

[To be continued.]

Eight Chinese midshipmen presented themselves on board H.M.S. "Flora" on Nov. 13th to enter upon a course of training in the British Navy. They will be attached to various ships of the China Squadron.

Chang Chih-tung is proposing that the old custom of storing grain in all the provinces be revived. There can be no doubt that this system of providing for bad harvests and other disasters which prevails throughout the East, is a very wise one, and we cannot understand how it has been discouraged of recent years in China. Chang suggests that rewards be given for every 10,000 piculs of grain stored.

PRINCE ITO'S DINNER.

TO MEET SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT.

The Seoul Press of Nov. 13th says:—

On Monday evening Prince Ito gave a dinner in honour of Sir Francis Taylor Piggott the Chief Justice of Hongkong. Besides the guest of honour there were present Viscount General Hasegawa, Viscount Sone, Mr. Yi Wanyong, Prime Minister, Mr. Ko Yongki, Minister of Finance, Mr. Yi Chaikou, Minister of Education, Mr. Im Sonchun, Mr. Song Pyongchun, Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Mr. Cho Chungwung, Minister of Justice, Lieutenant-General Yi Pyongmu, Minister of War, Mr. Yi Eunpong, Minister of the Imperial Household, Mr. D. W. Stevens, Mr. Henry Cockburn, the Right Reverend Bishop Turner, Mr. O. R. Coates, Mr. S. Tsuruhara, Major-General Murata, Major-General Muta, Mr. M. Komiya, Mr. E. Ishizuka, Mr. K. N. beshima, Major-General Akashi, Mr. Ko Huikeon, Mr. H. Furuya Capt Naito, Baron Satake, Mr. N. Nabeshima, Mr. Tsuguru and Mr. M. Zumoto.

Prince Ito in proposing the health of the guest of honour, said that it was a great pleasure to him to have as his guest an old friend like Sir Francis Piggott. It was now about twenty years since he had had the pleasure of making his distinguished guest's acquaintance. It was while he was engaged on the task of drafting the constitution of Japan, that Sir Francis came out as his legal adviser and it gave him exceeding pleasure to have Sir Francis as his guest after such a long period. His pleasure was all the greater because his friendship with his valued guest had not been formed accidentally, but as the result of labouring together upon a work of the greatest importance to Japan. England, His Excellency continued to say, was his second home. It was forty-four or forty-five years ago that he had gone to England for the first time. In those days he knew something about China and other countries of the Far East, but he had no knowledge at all of the countries of the West. On arrival in England, he was, therefore, simply astounded by what he saw there; he had not been prepared for such marvellous progress in arts and civilisation. It was then that his eyes were opened; it was as though he had been born anew. He came home a new man, and he had a task to convert his conservative friends to his point of view, but of his experience in that respect he did not think it necessary for him to speak, as it had nothing to do with his guest of the evening. He was sure he had said enough to show that he had reason for calling England his second home. For these reasons he was particularly gratified to greet the Chief Justice of Hongkong as his guest. Finally he thanked the other guests for their courtesy in coming to his dinner, and asked them to join in drinking the health of Sir Francis Piggott.

Sir Francis Piggott, in reply, said it was twenty years almost to the month and day since he had set out from England to take up his new post under the Japanese Government. By a curious coincidence, the almanac in the quarters that he occupied now happened to show, when he arrived here, the date of November 19, which was the day on which he had left England twenty years ago. This he regarded as a happy augury for his sojourn in Seoul. Indeed in coming here he felt that he had come not among strangers but among friends. It was twenty years ago that he had first heard the call from the East, and in the life of the East he found an inspiration which was a source of great joy in those early days and which later continued to influence him in tropical climates and now in Hongkong, the centre of British civilization in East Asia. When he had come to Japan twenty years ago, it was his great fortune to have served under so great a master as his illustrious host. For him from the first he entertained regard, but that regard soon ripened into friendship, and the friendship remained unimpaired ever since. How deep was his friendship toward Prince Ito might be seen from the fact, probably known to most of those present, that one of his sons born in Tokyo, was called after His Excellency. It was, therefore, with great pride that he came on the present occasion as His Excellency's guest—a

pride which was the greater as he was the Prince's guest in a country where the crowning task of the great statesman's remarkable life was going to take place. He did not feel at all like a traveller, he was among old friends. He had been invited as an old friend and as such he had accepted the invitation. He wished to thank his fellow guests of the evening for the kind manner in which they had received his toast so cordially proposed by His Excellency. He also thanked them for their kindness in conspiring with Prince Ito to make his stay in Seoul pleasant and agreeable. He asked them to join him in drinking the health of the noble host.

THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

The Directors have submitted to the shareholders the following audited accounts of the Company for the year ended September 30, 1907.

Profit and Loss Account.—The year's working resulted in a net profit of Tls. 55,581.22, to which the balance brought forward from 1906, Tls. 33,111.26, being added, the sum of Tls. 88,692.48 remains at credit to be dealt with.

It is recommended that the several additions to the plant accounts made during the year, amounting to Tls. 3,173.43, be written off, and that the balance of Tls. 85,519.05 be carried forward in a new account.

The plant will then stand at the figures resulting after deduction of the liberal sums written off during the previous three years for depreciation, and it is not deemed necessary to reduce them further at present. The sum of Tls. 17,223.39 has been spent on the maintenance of the machinery and buildings during the year and charged to working account.

Whilst the earnings of the year show a moderate profit, the Directors feel that it is inexpedient to recommend the small dividend that might be justified were better conditions existing in the yarn market. The earnings of the earlier months of the year bore out the hope that satisfactory results, approaching those of the previous years, might be realized. Early in the spring, however, a marked falling off in demand ensued, which became accentuated toward summer, and for some weeks the mill was put on short time, with some resultant loss. The later months justified a resumption of working on full time.

The stock brought forward on September 30, has since been nearly all cleared under old contracts.

Debentures.—During the year the debentures outstanding in the last account, amounting to Tls. 107,000, have been fully paid off and cancelled.

Directors.—Mr. C. Iburg, Mr. M. March and Mr. W. H. Poate resigned their seats on the board upon their departure from Shanghai. Mr. C. Rayner, was invited to resume a seat on the board on his return to Shanghai, and Mr. A. Hide was asked to fill the seat left vacant by the departure of Mr. W. H. Poate.

The changes in the board require the shareholders' confirmation.

Mr. F. Ayscough retires by rotation but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Auditor.—Mr. Arthur R. Leare, C.A., has audited the accounts and offers himself for re-election.

C. RAYNER,
Chairman.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.		
As on September 30th, 1907.		
Dr.	Tls.	
To interest account	29,078.73	
Less—Net rental Chinese houses	5,356.62	
		23,722.11
To directors' fees		3,750.00
To auditor's fees		350.00
To balance brought forward September 30th, 1906	33,111.26	
Profit September 30th, 1907	55,581.22	
		88,692.48
		Tls. 116,514.59
Cr.	Tls.	
By balance from September 30th, 1906	26,211.26	
Less—Bonus paid staff	3,100.00	
		33,111.26

By transfer fees	45.34	
By working account	82,033.85	
By accrued interest and profit on securities realized; debenture trust fund	1,324.14	
		Tls. 116,514.59
LIABILITIES & ASSETS, as on Sept. 30, 1907.		
Dr.	Tls.	628,800.00
To capital account, "debenture account, outstanding last account	107,000.00	
To since repaid	107,000.00	
To loan account, Russo-Chinese Bank, etc.	268,300.00	
Less—Cash in current account	18,320.38	
		251,972.62
To reserve fund account	150,000.00	
To sundry creditors	24,290.30	
To unclaimed dividends	1,560.00	
Less—Deposit at bank to cover	1,560.00	
To profits and loss account	88,692.48	
		Tls. 1,143,762.40
Cr.	Tls.	
By property account	337,544.60	
Less—written off depreciation to September 30, 1906	67,544.60	
	270,000.00	
Additions—since made	2,225.90	
		272,225.90
By plant and machinery account	767,845.55	
Less—written off depreciation to September 30, 1906	237,845.55	
		530,000.00
By spinning mill plant	21,085.68	
Less—depreciation written off to September 30, 1906	16,085.68	
	5,000.00	
Additions—since made	876.60	
		5,876.60
By furniture account	6,692.50	
Less—written off depreciation to September 30, 1906	2,192.50	
	4,500.00	
Additions—since made	70.93	
		4,570.93
By sundry debtors	12,901.63	
By unexpired fire premia	3,685.86	
By stock on hand:—		
Cotton	76,039.58	
Yarn	240,613.42	
Less—paid for not delivered	23,549.50	
	217,063.92	
Waste and seeds	1,561.00	
Mill stores	17,535.48	
Coal	2,282.50	
		314,501.48
		Tls. 1,143,762.40

Shanghai, October 21, 1907.

J. F. Seaman, }
F. Ayscough, } Directors.G. WUILLUMIER,
Secretary.

CANTONESE "PATRIOTS."

ENGLISH GUNBOATS ON THE WEST RIVER.

SELLING CHINA TO FOREIGNERS.

A Canton correspondent writes that on the 19th inst. there were two indignation meetings held there, one by the gentry and students, the other by the merchants.

A Mr. Kong Sew-chün presided over the first, and a Mr. Wong Chew-ping over the other. Two thousand people, more or less, were protesting against the Waiwupu "giving the English power to cruise about the West River route."

Even though our own forces be inadequate to cope with pirates and robbers, in effect said one speaker, we cannot tolerate the active presence of foreign troops. We must try the Waiwupu and the Viceroy first. Then if these fail to meet our wishes, we must combine in another boycott. [This speaker's name is given as Chan Cheong-po.] "We must establish a self governing society for our protection."

Another speaker said the "Sainam" piracy was being used as a pretext to encroach on Chinese jurisdiction, and that the whole of Kwangtung was in danger. Was the Waiwupu selling China to the foreigners, as some men said? Let them take a million dollars from the Customs and equip Chinese gunboats to extirpate the pirates. They did not need foreign help to do that.

Reference was also made to Chinese-owned launches flying foreign flags.

COMMERCIAL.

The Kobe Prices Current and Market Report published by the Kobe Foreign Board of Trade, and dated Kobe, Hiogo, October 31st, 1907, states:—

IMPORTS.

Cotton.—American:—Quotations of "forward" Middling which ruled in the neighbourhood of Yen. 39 until about the middle of the month, have met with a heavy slump, being reported at Yen 34.50 at the close, although still lower rates are known to have been quoted. The present financial crisis in New York is doubtless the cause of this heavy decline. Low rates ruling have induced merchants to place large orders in the home market, and business to the extent of about 50/60,000 bales is reported as having been done during the past few days. Owing to the present state of affairs there is nothing doing in "spot." Indian.—Although prices have dropped in sympathy with America, home rates nevertheless are ruling comparatively high, owing to bad crop reports. Quotations at the close are fairly steady. Bengal, however, shows a decline of Yen 1.50 during the past fortnight, Yen 23.50 being now quoted. In view of the brisk trade which has been done in Chinese cotton latterly, as well as in American, "forward" transactions in Indian staples are altogether at a standstill. "Spot" remains quiet and dull. Best Broach closes at Yen 30, Akola Khamguam at Yen 22, and Bengal at Yen 21.00. Chinese.—"Forward" business has been done on a moderate scale, owing to further decline of silver. Favourable crop report have enabled prices to remain comparatively low as compared with Indian quotations. "Best" closes at Yen 28 to 28.25, and "Common" at Yen 24. Some business has been done in "spot" at same rates. Shirtings.—The spot market is dull, but a slight decline in Manchester quotations has brought out buyers, a brisk business having been done in the interval amounting to about 3,000 bales, for arrival 1908. Cotton Goods and Fancies.—Osaka Market continues quite, with a fair enquiry for arrival next year, but as prices obtainable are far from being satisfactory, transactions are very limited. Worsteds and Woollens.—Very little change to report, a few small forward contracts in Heavy Woollens have been placed at meagre rates. A sale of a few hundred cases Mouseline de laine has been recorded. Metals.—A few contracts are reported forward delivery. The spot market shows no improvement. Sugar.—Beet.—Market weak. Nothing doing. Cane.—Raw.—The market remains unchanged. Muscovados Basis Polarisation 96 per cent. Colour 12; average is quoted at Yen 5.80 to Yen 5.85 per picul c.f.i. Osaka Refined.—At the auction of the Osaka Refinery's Sugars held on the 23rd instant, 6,800 bags were offered of which 6,300 bags were disposed of at unchanged prices and 500 bags withdrawn. Rice.—Market, with heavy arrivals especially of Saigon, weak and declining.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—Season closed. Settlements amount to piculs 66,000 against piculs 60,900 to corresponding date last year. Copper.—Local quotations more or less nominal. Fish Oil.—Market unchanged. Rice.—The new crop can now be considered as secured, Government estimates state the result to be 13½ per cent. above an ordinary average harvest. Cotton Yarn.—Business very dull, the fall in the price of silver having affected the market adversely. Vegetable Wax.—Unchanged. Matting.—Owing to the advanced state of the market it has become a question whether certain Carpet Patterns of 180 c.w. Matting can be safely exported at the low duty limit in the U.S. of Yen 7.70 per roll first cost, and in consequence several exporters have been compelled to suspend operations. In spite of this the market has been well maintained and holders of stocks have been realising at full prices. All other grades are keenly sought after and quotations continue firm. Straw Braid.—The demand continued strong throughout the past for most descriptions, and further advances have been recorded, the market closing firm with upward tendency. Chip Braid.—Practically no change to report. There has been more enquiry, however, during the period under review, but the high prices ruling on this side still continue to interfere with business.

SILK

From Mr. F. C. Heffer's Weekly Report dated Shanghai, November 13, 1907:—Telegrams report quiet markets at Home and quote Gold Killing in London at 13/3. Raw Silk.—During the past fortnight there has been no business reported in White Silks. Steam Filatures.—Nothing doing. Hand Filatures.—Nothing doing. Yellow Silks.—A small business has been done in Mienyangs.

RICE.

Messrs. W. G. Hale & Co.'s circular, dated Saigon, November 15th, has the following:—Our last circular was issued on the 18th ultimo and the latest postal advices received since are as follows:—Hongkong 12th instant; Yokohama 1st instant; Manila 8th instant; Java 8th instant; Singapore 11th instant; and London 4th ultimo.

We quote for November/December delivery:—

No. 2 White sifted (trié) steam milled (round)	\$3.80
No. 2 White unsifted (ordinaire) steam milled (round)	\$3.32
5 % Cargo steam milled (round) ..	\$3.22
10 % Cargo steam milled (round) ..	\$3.15
20 % Cargo steam milled (round) ..	

* Prices according to terms and conditions.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai, 14th November, 1907, states:—Those who were accusing us a short time ago of taking a very pessimistic view of the market here are now inclined to withdraw their strictures and quite agree that the trade has never been in a worse state than it is at present. It is assailed on all sides, the wretched condition of the consuming markets being accentuated by failures right and left of native bankers and erstwhile reputable traders, while the commercial panic in United States is having a very sinister effect on business even at this distance. It is useless reiterating and dwelling on the decline in silver, and consequently of sterling exchange, owing to the drain of gold from the European markets, and if American investors wish to convert only a title of their greatly inflated paper securities into bullion that drain must continue. Already the effect on the trade of foreign countries with this is enormous, practically putting a stop to all transactions. The rise in the bank rate of interest in London to 8 per cent. and likely to go higher, enhances the cost of all future shipments, though the deterrent effect it will have on such new business should prove to be an unmixed blessing, and to some extent help protect the goods in stock here from competition with fresh supplies. Still that does not assist importers, who have to meet current expenses which are growing more and more heavy and nothing coming in to offset them. The position of the Manchester market is certainly easier especially so for later shipment. The stringency of the financial situation counteracts the lower prices, however, and manufacturers are rather chary about making contracts too far ahead. The feeling is that there will be little if any fresh business with that market before January. Mid-American Cotton on the Liverpool market has been subject to considerable fluctuation, closing on the 12th inst., at 5.55d. for spot, and 5.70d. for "futures" yesterday's spot quotation, however, coming another nine points down, 5.86d. The margin, between "spot" and "futures" is greatly reduced showing the quality of the crop is much more uniform. The quotation for Mid-American in New York is 10 cents for January and 10.13 cents for March option. Some decline is noticeable in Piece Goods, but the prices quoted are fully 10 per cent. over the nominal values on this market. A fair business has been done in Indian Yarns, Tientsin being the chief outlet, and more is wanted at the same price, but sellers are asking an advance. The further decline in exchange has not helped to advance prices but rather the reverse. Bombay is reported as weak with nothing doing, quotations being 4 to 5 rupees down, the prospect of a short cotton crop not exerting any influence on the market. As regards Japanese yarns importers are not satisfied with prices and have made an arrangement amongst themselves not to sell below a certain scale under a heavy penalty. Quotations on the Osaka exchange are lower. As regards the actual business done during the interval it is practically nil. Silver Sycee 8.4-lbs. Grey Shirtings have been sold from first hands at Tls. 2.67½ and is absolutely all that is reported, that price being about two mace under present replacing cost. The auctions continue to meet with fairly good support, prices on the whole for both Grey and White fabrics being fairly satisfactory. Turkey Reds went at lower prices in the majority of cases and Fast Black Cotton Italians were weaker on the average. In Woollens there is considerable irregularity noticeable, Camlets being up two mace in some chops while others are down as much; Long Ells in the same way, but in a lesser degree, while Lastings show but little change. Spanish Stripes are firm and are the only things that show any consistency. Cotton Yarn.—Indian.—In spite of the general depression now prevailing over trade generally

our market for these spinnings has been entirely dormant, the transactions reported during the interval amounting 3,039 bales. Tientsin buyers have been the chief operators and to them must be the bulk of the purchases of No. 10s. Tsingtau assisting to a small extent. Prices have remained fairly steady, but that is not very satisfactory considering the serious decline in the Rupee rate of exchange. The River merchants have bought the 12 and 20 showing a lower tendency. The news from Szechuen is not at all encouraging considering that market is practically shut off from supplies owing to the height of water in the Yangtze, and strong current preventing goods going up.

From Messrs. Ilbert & Co's Weekly Report, dated Shanghai, November 14, 1907:—The further decline in exchange has stifled inquiry during the interval, but clearances from stock mostly for Yangtze outlets has been of a steady character. Business with Newchwang, which a few days ago showed signs of a much improved demand about to set in before the closing of that port for the winter, is now in a state of chaos owing to the failure of a large native bill-discounting hong which has involved several Newchwang produce dealers is enormous losses; and in consequence a considerable amount of cargo which had been bought from native holders here, has been thrown back upon the sellers' hands. The result of this failure would have been very much more widespread had it occurred a few days sooner, but fortunately the usual expiry day for native six months' credits was passed without untoward incident, and Hankow dealers were able to find further accommodation from their banks to the extent of about eighteen lacs, which has rendered money fairly easy as regards the Yangtze trade. Some tentative inquiry for American Goods from Tientsin native-buying houses here is the first spark of life that market has shown for a very long period, and it is to be hoped that it is indicative of ebbing stocks in so far as those held by Chinese are concerned. As regards home prices, the high rate of interest now ruling and the low exchange put replacing values for 2.85 yards Sheetings at about Tls. 5.05 per piece and 3 yards at Tls. 4.65 against current re-sales which are taking place at about a tael a piece inside these values. Manchester prices are on the easy side and some fairly near deliveries are still procurable, but there is a very wide margin between current values here and those required by present sterling costs based on exchange as it now is.

SHARE REPORTS.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co's Share Report for the week ending 14th November, 1907, states:—Business was resumed in earnest on Monday, the 12th, after the race holidays, and has been of a fairly general character during the week. The tendency on the whole has been somewhat weaker in anticipation of financial facilities for the end of the year being somewhat restricted. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks. The old shares have been dealt in at \$675, but at this price some shares were on offer. The new shares we quote at \$665 also with sellers. The T. T. on London today is 2/8½. Marine and Fire Insurance.—North China Insurance Shares are wanted at Tls. 78. Yangtze Insurance have sellers at \$185. Shipping.—There is nothing reported under this heading. Docks and Wharves.—Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd. At last some transactions have taken place in this stock. On the 12th a fair number of shares were placed at Tls. 75 December, but the market closed weak, and Tls. 74 and Tls. 73 have been done since, and at this latter figure the market closed weak. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves have had a considerable decline. Our market opened with sellers at Tls. 210 for December but has subsided gradually to Tls. 202½. A sale for November is reported at Tls. 201½. For March shares have changed hands at Tls. 210. Sugar Cos.—No business reported. Mining.—No business reported. Lands.—Shanghai Lands have been dealt in at Tls. 100½ and Tls. 101. Industrial.—Ewo Cottons we quote at Tls. 53 nominal and Tls. 54 December sellers. Internationals. There are buyers at Tls. 60. Laon Kung Mows are on offer Tls. 80. Soy Chees remain at Tls. 280 nominal. Shanghai Gas Shares have been placed at Tls. 107 and there are further small sellers. China Flour Mills are in good demand at Tls. 53. Maatschappij, &c., in Langkat. Our market has had the usual fluctuations during the week, which it is almost impossible to follow or to record correctly. The market opened with sales at Tls. 335 for December and quickly receded to Tls. 327½. For cash shares were on offer at Tls. 330, Tls. 327½, Tls. 325 and Tls. 322½.

Yesterday, however, a demand set in and at the latter rate shares were unobtainable. We quote the market at closing as Buyers at Tls. 322½ for cash and Tls. 327½ for December. Shanghai Sumatras. There are buyers for cash at Tls. 112½ and Tls. 114 for December. Miscellaneous.—Hall & Holtz, Ltd. There are buyers at \$20. Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. Shares have been placed at Tls. 57 and have further sellers. Loans and Debentures.—Shanghai Land Six per cent. debentures have been placed at Tls. 97½ and there are further sellers at this figure.

HONGKONG, 22nd November, 1907.—The market has ruled quiet during the week, and rates with very few exceptions show declines. The unsettled state of change and the financial state of Europe and America have affected us unfavourably, and checked to a certain extent an incipient small revival of business. Exchange on London 2/0½ T.T.; on Shanghai 74½ T.T.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai, with an advance in the London rate to £74, have ruled very steady, and although we have no transactions to report, shares are difficult to obtain on the smallest appearance of a demand. Nationals remain unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—We have no local business or changes to report under this heading, but Shanghai quotes North Chinas at the advanced rate of Tls. 85, while Yangtzes have fallen to \$160 with sellers.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have advanced to 32½ with sales, and close steady at that rate. Chinas also have ruled firm and sales have been made at 88, the market closing with further buyers.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been further dealt in at 30½, and close a little easier with sellers at that rate, but with buyers at 30. Indos remain neglected, and the rate has fallen a point without inducing business. China-Manilas have been placed in small lots at 15, and close at that rate. Douglasses are in better demand and close with some buyers at quotation. Shells remain without business, but although the London rate has fallen to 39/6 there are no local sellers, and we quote 4½s. nom. Star Ferrys continue with buyers, but without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have declined to 100 with a small sale, and close with sellers at that rate. Luzons can be obtained at 14, but there are no buyers over 10.

MINING.—Raubsc continue weak and neglected and close with sellers at 8½, and without any business to report. Chinese Engineerings have been enquired for at 14½ to 14½, but sellers at 15 in the early part of the week met with no response. Charbonnages remain in demand at quotation, but no shares are available.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks remain neglected and out of favour with no business to report and with a closing rate of 99 sellers. Kowloon Wharves have been placed at 67, and close quiet at that. New Amoy Docks have declined to 10 with sellers and no business. Shanghai Dock rates come lower from Shanghai at 70, while a few small local sales have been effected at 71 cash, and at 74 for March. Hongkows have also ruled weaker in the North, and at time of closing are quoted at 200.

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been placed during the week at 96 and 95, closing with sellers at the latter rate. Hongkong Hotels continue to be enquired for at 100, but shares are still unobtainable, except at an advance. Humphreys have found buyers at 10½, and later at 10½, closing steady at the latter rate. Shanghai Lands have declined to 100 without any local business. Kowloon Lands and West Points continue totally neglected.

COTTON MILLS.—Lower quotations come from Shanghai for Ewos (50) and Internationals (50), further than these we have no changes to report.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Campbell, Moores continue on the downward path; shares are on offer at 14, and a buying rate is difficult to obtain. China-Borneos have ruled very steady at 10½ with sales, and close firm at that rate. Fenwicks have declined to 15, and Watsons are quoted at 10.70 ex the dividend of 30s. paid on the 21st inst. Peak Trams, and Watkins are enquired for at quotations. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

Quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	Nominal
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	{ \$125 } { \$600, sellers } { \$125 } { \$655, sellers } { \$125 } { Ln. £74 } { \$125 } { Ln. £72.10 }	
National B. of China	28	\$51
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 6d.	\$6½
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$10½, sales
China Light & P. Co.	{ \$10 } { \$1 }	\$8, buyers
China Provident	\$10	\$9½, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 50
Hongkong	\$10	\$10, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 50
Laon Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 80
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 280
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$16.75, sellers
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$67, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$99, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$10, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 71, sales
Shanghai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 200
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$15, sellers
G. Island Cement	\$10	\$11½, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$15
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$100, buyers
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$240
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$10	\$25½
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$250, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$88, sales & buy.
China Traders	\$25	\$90, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$320, sales
North China	\$25	Tls. 82½, buyers
Union	\$100	\$780
Yangtze	\$60	\$160, sellers
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$95, sellers
Humphrey's Estate	\$10	\$10½, sales & buy.
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$36, sellers
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 101
West Point Building	\$50	\$48
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$470, buyers
Raubsc	18/10	\$8½, sellers
Peak Tramways	\$10	\$12½, buyers
Philippine Co.	\$1	\$2, (new) buy.
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$100, sales & sel.
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$10, buyers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	\$25	\$15, sales & buy.
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$37½, buyers
H., Canton & M.	\$15	\$30, buyers
Indo-China S. N. Co.	\$5	{ \$40 } Prefd., - { \$29 } - sellers { \$29 } Defd., sellers
Shell Transport Co.	\$1	\$1½
Star Ferry	\$10	\$21, buyers
Do. New	\$5	\$11, buyers
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$22, sellers
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$6, sellers
Stores & Dispensaries		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$14, sellers
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$5½, buyers
Watkins	\$10	\$2½, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$10.70, e.d. sellers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$10
Do. Founders	\$0	\$150, buyers
Union Waterboat Co.	\$10	\$11, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, November 25th.

ON LONDON.—Telegraphic Transfer	2/0½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/0½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/0½
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	2/0½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/1½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/1½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	255½
Credits 4 months' sight	262½

ONGERMANY.—

On demand	208½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	49½
Credits, 60 days' sight	51½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	153
Bank, on demand	153½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	153
Bank on demand	153½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	74½
Private, 30 days' sight	75½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	99
ON MANILA.—On demand	99½
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	14½ p.c. pm.
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	122½
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	4½ p.c. pm.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	4 p.c. pm.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	73½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 9.70
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$51.20
BAR SILVER, per oz	27½

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

		per cent.
Chinese	20 cents pieces	\$4.05 discount
"	"	4.45
Hongkong	20 " "	3.45
"	10 " "	4.50

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 15th November.—Rates remain about the same as last reported. From Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul last and offering; to 1 port Philippines, 19 cents last; to 1 port North Coast Java, 2 charters effected at 19 cents and 20 cents per picul; to Singapore, 10 cents last. From North Coast Java to Hongkong, a medium sized carrier fixed on a lump sum basis which works out about 21 cents per picul; to Japan, 10/8 per ton. From Newchwang to Canton, the last fixture of the season being at 23 cents; to Amoy, 25 cents. From South Japan Coal port to Hongkong, \$1.45 per ton last; to Canton, \$2.10/2.20 per ton; to Singapore, \$1.70; to Swatow, \$1.75. Time charters. The *Pronto* has been closed for local account at \$3.450 per month for 2 months. The following are the settlements:—

Hinsang—British steamer, 1,36 tons, Newchwang and/or Tairen to Canton, 22 cents and 23 cents per picul.
Tingsang—British steamer, 1,045 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 22 cents per picul.
Szechuen—British steamer, 1,143 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 23 cents and 24 cents per picul.
Standard—Norwegian steamer, 894 tons, Newchwang, Taillienwan and Chefoo to Amoy, \$5.750 per month.
Macduff—British steamer, 1,582 tons, Moji to Hongkong and Canton, \$1.45 and \$2.10 per ton.
Amara—British steamer, 1,568 tons, Moji to Swatow, \$1.75 per ton.
Kjeld—Norwegian steamer, 910 tons, Pulo Laut to Hongkong, \$2.25 per ton.
Nanshan—British steamer, 1,399 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.
Laertes—British steamer, 1,514 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.
Loyal—German steamer, 1,237 tons, Saigon to 1/2 ports North Coast Java, 20/22 cents per picul.
Kjeld—Norwegian steamer, 910 tons, Saigon to 1/2 ports North Coast Java, 19/21 cents per picul.
Ulv—Norwegian steamer, 884 tons, Saigon to 2 ports Philippines (26,000), 25 cents per picul.
Victoria—Swedish steamer, 1,181 tons, 2/3 ports North Coast Java to Hongkong, private terms.
Solstad—Norwegian steamer, 897 tons, monthly, 2/2 months, at \$4.500 per month.
Pronto—Norwegian steamer, 837 tons, monthly, 2 months, at \$1.450 per month.

FREIGHTS.

From Hankow per Conference Steamers.—To London and Northern Continental ports 45/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Havre 45/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez) General Cargo 30/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez)—Tea 37/6 per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (Overland) per carload, Tea G. \$1½ cents per lb. gross; less than carload Tea G. \$1½ cents per lb. gross plus river freight. To Shanghai:—Tea and General cargo, Tls. 1.80 to 1.80 per ton, weight or measurement.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

November—

ARRIVALS.

- 14, Glenfalloch, British str., from Singapore.
 14, Gutenfels, German str., from New York.
 14, Tingsang, British str., from Newchwang.
 15, Gregory Apcar, Brit. str., from Calcutta.
 15, Hailan, French str., from Hoihow.
 15, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Pakhoi.
 15, Paoting, British str., from Chinkang.
 15, Sungkiang, British str., from Iloilo.
 15, Taming, British str., from Manila.
 15, Tjimahi, Dutch str., from Muroran.
 16, Arabia, German str., from Portland.
 16, Barkston, British str., from Portland.
 16, Childar, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
 16, China, Am. str., from San Francisco.
 16, E.F. Ferdinand, Aus. str., from Singapore.
 16, Locksun, German str., from Bangkok.
 16, Maohew, German str., from Bangkok.
 16, M. S. Dollar, British str., from Moji.
 16, Shoshu Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
 17, Amigo, German str., from Haiphong.
 17, China, Austrian str., from Shanghai.
 17, Haimun, British str., from Coast Ports.
 17, Hangsang, British str., from Swatow.
 17, Helene, German str., from Swatow.
 17, Holstein, German str., from Moji.
 17, Tango Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
 17, Yochu, British str., from Shanghai.
 17, Zweena, British str., from Samarang.
 18, Cardiganshire, British str., from London.
 18, Chihli, British str., from Haiphong.
 18, Chowfa, German str., from Hoihow.
 18, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
 18, Hellas, German str., from Wulan.
 18, Hue, French str., from K. C. Wan.
 18, Jason, British str., from Yokohama.
 18, Kwangtai, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 18, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
 18, P. Sigismund, German str., from Sydney.
 18, Rubi, British str., from Manila.
 18, Vorwaerts, German str., from Macao.
 18, Asco, British str., from Durban.
 19, Benavon, British str., from London.
 19, C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
 19, Daijun Maru, Jap. str., from Tamsui.
 19, Glenavon, British str., from Singapore.
 19, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
 19, Hongwan I, British str., from Penang.
 20, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Swatow.
 20, Manchuria, Am. str., from San Francisco.
 20, Naushan, British str., from Saigon.
 20, Nyanza, British str., from London.
 20, Quarta, German str., from Java Ports.
 20, Sithonia, German str., from Shanghai.
 21, Frithjof, Norwegian str., from Swatow.
 21, Johanne, German str., from Hoihow.
 21, Kashiang, British str., from Swatow.
 21, Kiukiang, British str., from Shanghai.
 21, P. Ludwig, Ger. str., from Yokohama.
 21, Sui Mow, German str., from Singapore.
 21, Wosang, British str., from Tientsin.

November—

DEPARTURES.

- 15, Fukura Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 15, Henrik Ibsen, Norw. str., for Sourabaya.
 15, Malta, British str., for Shanghai.
 15, Pelus, British str., for Shanghai.
 15, Sachsen, German str., for Shanghai.
 15, Shawmut, American str., for Shanghai.
 15, Telemachus, British str., for Saigon.
 15, Yuensarg, British str., for Manila.
 16, Arcadia, British str., for Europe, &c.
 16, Glenfalloch, British str., for Amoy.
 16, Gutenfels, German str., for Taikoo.
 16, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
 16, Mathilde, German str., for Hoihow.
 16, Murex, British str., for Swatow.
 16, Rajah, German str., for Bangkok.
 16, Riojun Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 16, Siberia, American str., for San Francisco.
 16, Teucer, British str., for Singapore.
 16, Wakasa Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 16, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.

- 17, Chipshing, British str., for Tsingtau.
 17, Devawongse, German str., for Swatow.
 17, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 17, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Swatow.
 17, Joshin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 17, Kwongsang, British str., for Swatow.
 17, Shaoheing, British str., for Shanghai.
 17, Tjimahi, Dutch str., for Sourabaya.
 17, Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. str., for Moji.
 17, Yiksang, British str., for Ningpo.
 18, Johanne, German str., for Hoihow.
 18, Singan, British str., for Hoihow.
 18, Snisang, British str., for Singapore.
 19, Cardiganshire, British str., for Shanghai.
 19, Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.
 19, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
 19, Helene, German str., for Hoihow.
 19, Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.
 19, Meefoo Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 19, Jason, British str., for Singapore.
 19, Proteus, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
 19, Gregory Apcar, Br. str., for Shanghai.
 20, Kweilin, British str., for Shanghai.
 20, Peiho, French str., for Shanghai.
 20, Phranang, German str., for Swatow.
 20, Progress, Norwegian str., for Bencoolen.
 20, Shoshu Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 20, Tingsang, British str., for Swatow.
 20, Vorwaerts, German str., for K. C. Wan.
 21, Amigo German str., for Hoihow.
 21, Benavon, British str., for Nagasaki.
 21, Chihli, British str., for Hoihow.
 21, Empress of Japan, Br. str., for Vancouver.
 21, E. F. Ferdinand, Aus. str., for Shanghai.
 21, Glenavon, British str., for Shanghai.
 21, Hopsang, British str., for Haiphong.
 21, Hue, French str., for K. C. Wan.
 21, Laisang, British str., for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Sungkiang*, from Iloilo, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Noble, and Mr. Flesher.

Per *China*, from San Francisco, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. A. Determann, Rev. and Mrs. Geo. C. Cobb, Mrs. Anna K. Scott, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. J. H. Novell, Mrs. J. Dickey, Miss Ruth Cobb, Miss Stone, Miss Grace Warren, Miss Francis Warren, Lt. A. A. Macleod, Dr. C. E. Yeagle, Col. Chas. Byrne, Messrs. J. A. Macaulay, E. A. Macaulay, S. Khiamull and servant, W. F. Barnes, Thomas Ryan, A. Shikawa, E. Behrendt and W. D. Pemberton.

Per *Prinz Ludwig*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mrs. Volpicelli, Miss Eitelmann, Messrs. Rollinson and family, Nger and family; from Kobe, Sister Vorce, Messrs. S. H. Ellis, D. Benjamin, Urida, Hiramatsu and T. Shimmi; from Nagasaki, Mrs. Grossmann and child; from Shanghai, Mrs. Rush, Misses Blanche and Lunde, Messrs. Ahlers and boy, A. Neidt, G. Wieler, P. Süttrich, Audinet, Schumacher, M. Leunglin, W. Helchers, Nellene, A. Rate, Graham Spicer, Clammeil and Sewett; from Yokohama, for Singapore, Miss A. Hicks, Mr. F. Tken and Mr. K. Seyd; for Penang, Mr. and Mrs. Samson and nurse; for Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Messrs. Strauss and family, H. Fujivara, L. Tienstro and family and G. Wahl; for Bremen, Miss F. Guppy, Messrs. H. Ernst and G. Ritter; for London, Messrs. G. Russel and F. Pughbird; from Kobe, for Singapore, Mr. D. Bham; for Naples, Mr. H. Baur; for Genoa, Mrs. H. Ellis, Miss v. Leszynski, Miss I. Udecke, Miss H. Hoyer, Messrs. Heitmann and F. Tannus; for London, Hon. Lady Lindley, and Mr. T. Atkins; for Colombo, Mr. R. Ali; from Nagasaki, for Singapore, Mrs. T. Horita, Mrs. K. Nishijima and K. Nakamura; for Penang, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bilbrough, and Mrs. O. Kaneo; for London, Miss H. Tullock; from Shanghai, for Singapore, Mrs. Grace, Mrs. Arina, child, amah, Misses Stellmann and Hassalov; for Colombo, Mrs. Tulford and family, Mr. W. Trjack; for Naples, Mrs. C. Popert, Messrs. Nomanelli Francisco and Travigne Vittorio; for Aden, Mr. C. Kontor; for Genoa, Mr. and Miss Singelsen, Mrs. Wollseiffen, Miss J. Anderson, Miss B. van, Messrs. Goetz, Venture, Kuhnert, Willens, Vugb, Kremer, de Haus, Pomper and Callander; for Gibraltar, Messrs. Verwerk, Eateban and family; for London, Mrs. King and family, Mrs. Paterson and Mr. G. Philip; for Bremen, Messrs. H. Andrea, A. Lapack & T. Rosowski.

Per *Empress of China*, for Hongkong, from Vancouver, Mr. and Mrs. Broodfoot, Mr. and Mrs. Hodder, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Clyde, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Lord, Capt. and Mrs. F. A. Brown and child, Rev. and Mrs. D. MacLeod, Misses R. McLean, L. Lemaitre & G. Douglas, Messrs. L. Asloroff, W. A. White, T. F. Hough, A. W. Walter, G. F. Kenny, R. B. Williams, W. D. Dohen, D. L. Stewart, R. M. Morgan and R. T. Armstrong; from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Henry, Misses Merritt (2), Lieut. R. E. W. Kirby, R.N., Messrs. Wm. Smith, A. T. Hashim, Jas. Orange, Mason and A. J. S. Lefroy; from Nagasaki, Messrs. W. Morley and A. J. Hosken; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Fair, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Veysey, Mrs. Henry Keawick, Sir Samuel and Lady Chisholm, Dr. J. A. Wellwood, Messrs. A. H. Preece, N. Quinn, J. Richards, P. Holdsworth, J. O. Anderson and A. Kopp.

Per *Manchuria*, from San Francisco, &c., Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Sibbett, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Learned, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Day, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cluff, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Woodbury, Mr. and Mrs. J. Seigel, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Ohl, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hubbell and infant and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss W. Blanchard, Mrs. and Miss E. M. Dunn, Mrs. and Miss F. E. Currie, Rev. and Mrs. A. Beattie, Mrs. G. G. Cooley, Mrs. L. Berthoud, Mrs. C. S. Paget, infant and amah, Mrs. G. R. Lammert, Mr. & Mrs. G. Lammert, Mrs. R. W. Avery, Miss F. L. Trainham, Miss E. Bostick, Miss H. E. Chandler, Miss V. Magorm, Miss C. H. Hoerher, Miss M. Miller, Miss L. Carter, Miss M. P. Fowler, Miss T. Cluff, Miss J. Ohl, Miss R. Bard, Miss C. C. Cole, Miss Woodman, Miss E. Y. Cooper, Miss J. H. Woodward, Dr. I. A. Cooper, Dr. E. Carper, Capt. E. Hastrum, Rev. R. R. Moa, Major J. O. Hutchinson, Master Lammert, Master R. Carter, Messrs. C. F. Durrell, R. F. Durr, E. S. Hoyt, P. B. Andrews, C. B. Day, W. G. Cheney, J. F. Linneux, C. S. Paget, S. Robert, A. Resombes, J. W. C. van Steeden, C. F. Nelson, A. E. Steward, B. Hempel and servant, C. Weller, C. Skott, J. E. Conner, D. G. Cromer, A. Barnhard, R. Wrigley, E. O. Faulkner, L. D. Stone, D. Warfield Mein, P. Warfield Mein, W. B. Gones, and J. H. Spitzmiller.

DEPARTED.

Per *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Carruthers, Capt. Hamer, Dr. Sellers, Messrs. H. B. Angus, L. Walker, J. K. Brand, W. Rodolph, D. R. McEwen, H. B. Ollenderman, T. Main, P. Lamb, N. L. Scarke, A. F. Wheen, C. R. S. Cooper, R. N. Anderson, S. C. Patter, H. de Voss, T. C. Joseph, H. Kook and S. E. Huygen.

Per *Sachsen*, for Shanghai, Miss R. Schuller, Messrs. T. D. Delbrough, G. May, W. Samuel, G. Tehebsnoff, R. Dassag and M. Pohowitch; for Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Kiyama, Mrs. Matsushima, Messrs. K. Yashimitsu, Saika, S. Konune and Yamaguchi; for Yokohama, Messrs. Kistenmacher, A. Kuhn, S. Komor, Hentschel and H. D. Buttolph.

Per *Prinz Ludwig*, for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Abram, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. de Kinderen, Mr. and Mrs. Hodder, Mrs. Inspector Jartrun and child, Miss Bergmann, Dr. J. F. Seiler, Capt. J. L. Shepard, Capt. George P. Peed, Robt. Messrs. M. Thornburgh, Geo. C. Cobb, and family, W. A. White, Lascoff, Radbrach, G. A. Goebel and Inki; for Penang, Miss E. Giebert; for Colombo, Mr. and Miss Telney, Dr. G. Landabouch Findlay, Lady Sybil Findlay and Mr. F. M. Middleton; for Naples, Mrs. K. M. Duncan and Miss W. D. Weingarth; for Gibraltar, Major, Mrs. and Miss Guedes and Mr. W. K. Gaters; for Genoa, Mrs. and Mr. F. R. Cuts and child, Mrs. L. H. Ellis and Mr. G. E. Marchand; for Port Said, Messrs. Farfati and Levy; for London, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Lord and Dr. F. A. Wellwood; for Southampton, Mrs. and Miss Richardson and Mr. G. S. Lough.

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